

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

December 25, 1918

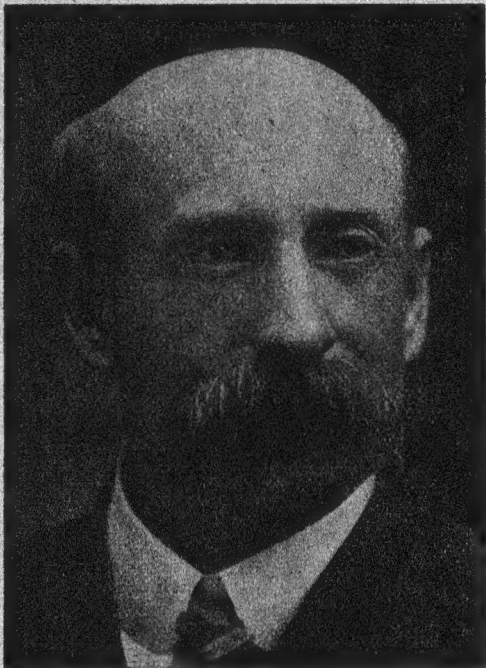
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HAS DEVELOPED A NEW WHEAT

This wheat ripens from 5 to 16 days earlier than Marquis.

Over a period of seven years it has outyielded Marquis. Many tests show that it is equal to Marquis in milling value.

The Chief Dominion Inspector grades it as a No. 1 Hard Wheat.

Because it matures early it is not apt to be damaged by rust or frost. It is called:

"RED BOBS"

HIS WHEAT

WINS

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP 1918

"Red Bobs" Wheat again demonstrated its superiority by carrying off "sweepstakes" at the International Soil Products Exhibition at Kansas City in October, 1918.

The competition was open to the world. The championship was awarded to a 30-pound sample of "Red Bobs" Wheat, exhibited by Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask.

This 30 pounds of wheat won prizes for Mr. Wheeler valued at more than \$900.00.

A sheaf of "Red Bobs" wheat won the first prize in the sheaf class.

Taken together with other evidence, the placing of these awards definitely establishes the supremacy of "Red Bobs" wheat.

Last year Mr. Wheeler sold a limited amount of "Red Bobs" Wheat for \$48.00 per bushel. He turned down hundreds of orders that he could not fill.

The Grain Growers' Guide is distributing *all* of Mr. Wheeler's seed this year.

There is a limited amount of the "Red Bobs" Wheat.

Once our supply is exhausted, it will be impossible to secure seed of this early maturing, superior milling, *heavy-yielding variety*.

We can supply you with "Red Bobs" seed at the present time.

Place your order *early* or you will be disappointed.

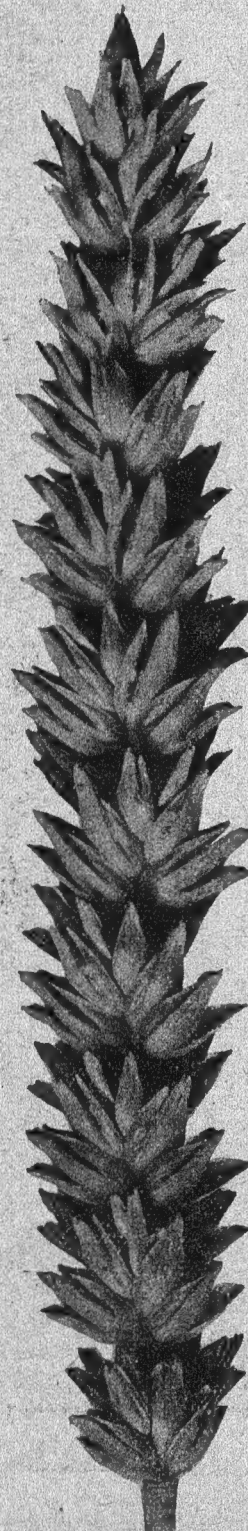
HOW TO GET "RED BOBS"

Full details of The Guide's plan for supplying its readers with the most highly-developed, heavy-yielding strains of seed and how \$2,500 in cash will be distributed in 1919 for test plots, will be found in The Grain Growers' Guide issue of December 11. If you did not see this look it up and READ IT. If you have misplaced your copy, or desire additional copies of this announcement, fill in the Coupon in the corner and mail to us TODAY. We will forward the additional copies by return of post.

You do not have to invest one cent. Under any circumstances you would have the seed. Some person will secure \$500 for seeding ONE ACRE with Guide seed in 1919. Why not send in a reservation for 90 pounds of this seed NOW.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.



"Red Bobs" Head enlarged one-and-a-half diameters.

LETTERS FROM PRACTICAL FARMERS

G. R. Haglof, of Haglof, Sask., writes: "From 40 pounds of 'Red Bobs' Wheat I secured 25 bushels. From 60 pounds of 'Kitchener,' 20 bushels. My main crop seeded on summerfallow, yielded 12 bushels per acre."

Douglas Smith, of Edgerton, Alta., writes: "The 'Red Bobs' held up better than the 'Marquis.' With favorable conditions it is far superior to any wheat grown in this district."

C. Rice-Jones, of Veteran, Alta., writes: "The 'Red Bobs' stood the drouth better than the 'Kitchener' and 'Marquis' wheat grown on adjacent land. I feel satisfied that had my crop all been 'Red Bobs,' I should have saved a lot more wheat than I did."

J. J. Bierd, of Foxwarren, Man., says: "I think 'Red Bobs' will be the wheat. It ripens 16 days earlier than 'Marquis.'"

J. W. T. Cook, of Southey, Sask., writes: "The 'Red Bobs' is certainly a great wheat, far superior to recommendations. If it is possible for me to buy some from you, state the price, as the price is the smallest item on that 'Red Bobs.'"

Get Your "Red Bobs" NOW!

CLIP THIS COUPON HERE

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me.....copies of your folder which explains how I can obtain improved seed and how I can win \$500 by seeding an acre of land with Guide Seed.

Name

P.O.

Province

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank, or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.
Associate Editors: W. J. HEALY, E. D. COLQUETTE, J. P. SACKVILLE and MARY P. McCALLUM.

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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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Prince Albert, Sask.

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Winter half-term begins January 2nd.

Apply for prospectus.

THE PRINCIPAL



The first annual meeting of the United Grain Growers Limited was held in Calgary last week. A full report of the meeting appears on page 15 in this issue. This was the first annual meeting since the amalgamation of the Grain Growers' Grain Company with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. The financial statement published with the report shows that during the first year after amalgamation substantial progress was made in every department of the company's business.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. held its eighth annual meeting in Regina, on December 19. The report shows that during the season 12 new locals were organized, making 314 locals in all. Over 27,000,000 bushels of grain was handled during the financial year. The financial statement shows a healthy condition of growth. The meeting is reported on page 21.

Ontario now stands second only to Saskatchewan in the number of members of the provincial farmers' organization. The United Farmers of Ontario now include 625 locals, with a total membership of over 25,000. Some of the enthusiasm which prevails is indicated by the attendance at the convention held in Toronto last week of delegates from 600 out of the 625 locals. That is a batting average which is hard to beat. The organization is progressing by leaps and bounds and has already three members in the Ontario legislature. The trading activities of the farmers' company are also expanding rapidly. A report of the convention is given on page 17.

The Calgary Winter Fair, held on December 13 was a success in spite of the reduced attendance consequent upon the prevalence of the influenza epidemic. A strong feature of the fair was the number and excellence of the exhibits in the boys' and girls' competition. The enthusiasm with which this department of the fair has been taken up by the young people of the farms augurs well for the future of the livestock industry in Alberta. A report of the fair with illustrations of some of the outstanding winners of the boys' and girls' competitions appears on page 18.

News was made rapidly by the farmers' organizations last week; no less than four reports of annual meetings or conventions appear in this week's issue. Owing to the pressure on space by these reports it was necessary to hold over until next week the report of the Fat Stock Show at Chicago. A fully illustrated write-up of the big international event will, however, appear in next week's Guide.

Victory Bond holders should not fail to read in the Business and Finance department of this issue the statement of the new, officially-fixed buying and selling prices for the different maturities of last year's and this year's issues of Victory Bonds. These are the prices at which Victory Bonds are to be sold and bought by established reputable bond dealers recognized by the Dominion government; the fixing of the prices being done jointly by the government and the committee of the bond dealers, and the government standing behind that arrangement. No holder of a Victory Bond should part with it unless he is compelled by unavoidable emergency to do so; in that event he should communicate with an established bond dealer. Anybody who gets a Victory Bond from its holder at anything less than the price given in The Guide this week, is making the difference out of the man who lets his Victory Bond go.

Co-operative creameries are proving a great success in Saskatchewan, as is demonstrated by the figures of the statement presented at the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Company, of which a report is printed in The Guide this week. The total turnover of the company this year was \$1,700,000.

Seed grain arrangements are a matter of vital importance to a large proportion of the farmers in Alberta. The statement by H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture in that province, to a meeting of the directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, at Calgary, is set forth in The Guide this week. In this statement Mr. Craig gives a very full account of the arrangements which have been made for supplying seed grain to those who need it in Alberta.

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is a specialty with us. Mail orders promptly attended to. Reasonable prices are fully guaranteed.

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Retail Manufacturing Jewelers
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Peace Hath Her Victories

and responsibilities. The duty of every man now is to provide a living for himself and his family, and help in the reconstruction of the world. The great call is still for food. Other industries may collapse, but agriculture must go on.

C. P. R. FARMS

20 YEARS TO PAY

Open the way to prosperity and independence. Prairie Land \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land up to \$50. Get started. Land is being rapidly taken up. Write for free booklets and full information.

Allan Cameron, Gen'l Sup. C.P.R. Lands
908 1st ST. EAST, CALGARY

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Direct from the Lakes to the Consumer.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Trout, Dressed, per lb. | 18c |
| Whitefish, Dressed, per lb. | 13c |
| Jackfish, Dressed, per lb. | 10c |
| Pickeral, per lb. | 13c |
| Tullibee, per lb. | 10c |
| Mullets, per lb. | 8c |

Boxes contain about 100 pounds; charged 75c. each. All f.o.b. The Pas, Manitoba. Cash with Order.

The Hudson's Bay Company
The Pas, Manitoba

While we grow on contract hundreds of acres of different seeds we have also a large demand for moderate-priced stocks. Send samples of choice lots of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Grass Seeds. Excellent cleaning and handling facilities.

Wanted
Harris McFayden Seed Co. Ltd.
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Advertising Department:—

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

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Life Insurance gives continuity to one's life plans.

Plans for the home—for the education of children—for business development—may all be destroyed by death—unless safe provision has been made beforehand for such a contingency. For most men the only sure way to so provide is by means of Life Insurance.

The Great-West Life Policies are inexpensive, liberal, profitable. Their value is shown by the wide demand for them.

Ask for personal rates.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept. "I"

Buy War Saving Stamps

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Briggs Tannery

CALGARY, ALBERTA

Make Harness, Lace and Rawhide Leathers, Robes, Etc., from Customers' own Cattle Hides and Pelts.

Write for Prices Today

A DANDY XMAS GIFT

Handsome polished Brass Wonder Lamp. Burns common coal oil—gives 100 c.p. light. No smell or smoke—simple, clean and safe. Ideal Xmas gift. Complete, delivered to your address \$5

Wonder Burner—Easily fixed to your old lamp—same as used on Wonder Lamp. With complete attachments, \$3 free delivery, price..... 3

CORRECTION

The Wonder Lamp advertisement on page 38 of The Guide's December 11th issue pictured the wrong lamp. This was a printer's error. The correct lamp is shown above.

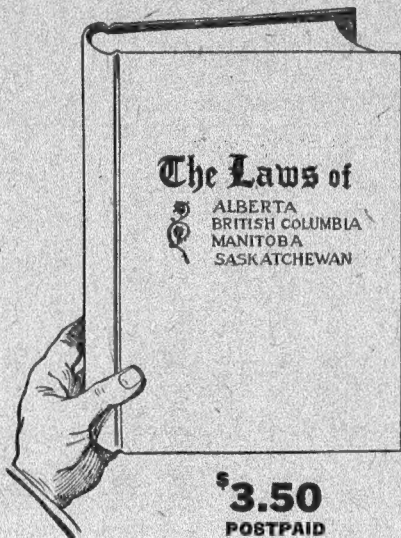
UNITED MANUFACTURERS
WINNIPEG CANADA

The Wisest Farmers are Those That KNOW The Law "WESTERN CANADA LAW"

Is Essentially a Book for Western Canadians

A Few of the Questions Answered

- 1.—How is an Affidavit made?
 - 2.—What is the responsibility of an Agent?
 - 3.—What is the Law about Auctions and Auctioneers?
 - 4.—How much is my Bank entitled to loan me?
 - 5.—How is an Assignment made?
 - 6.—What is the Law about a Chattel Mortgage?
 - 7.—What is the Law about a Bill of Sale?
 - 8.—How is a Company formed?
 - 9.—What are the Liabilities of Directors?
 - 10.—What is the Law about Farm Machinery purchases?
 - 11.—What is the Law about Prairie Fires?
 - 12.—What constitutes Property Exempt from Seizure?
 - 13.—What is the Law about Divorce?
 - 14.—How is a Lien filed and how made?
 - 15.—What is the Law about Line Fences?
 - 16.—What constitutes the relation of Master and Servant?
 - 17.—What constitutes a Partnership?
 - 18.—How can an overdue Note be collected?
 - 19.—How much will the Insurance people pay?
 - 20.—How do I make a lawful Last Will and Testament?
- And every other question that is likely to arise in the mind of the law-abiding citizen.



\$3.50
POSTPAID

These First Purchasers Agree on
Its Usefulness

From L. A. RUZUICK, Viking, Alta.—

"I surely am more than pleased with it."

From A. M. HURSCHMAN, Kenex, Alta.—

"It is a good book and you ought to have no trouble selling it."

From F. S. KIMBALL, Sec.-Treas. Town of Raymond, Alta.—

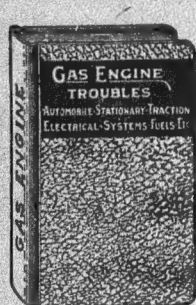
"I think that your book is one of the very best of its kind, if not the best, I have ever seen. I like the type, the headings and the plain concise way in which the subject matter is grouped. The terms are made so simple that anyone can understand them and I am satisfied that if the farmers of Alberta could see the book the majority of them would purchase a copy."

"I shall find pleasure in recommending the 'Western Canada Law' whenever I have the opportunity."

Compiled by the best legal authorities in Western Canada in simple, understandable language, for use by the average man, the business man who works for others, the farmer who works for himself. This Law Editor has assembled the principal laws that govern us into book form, and at a price within the reach of all. If after five days you are not convinced this is the best law book for your purpose, return it to us in an unsoiled condition and get a refund of your money.

You Should Buy Some of These Practical Books that Will Help You in Every Day Life

"GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION"



In blue cloth cover.
Postpaid

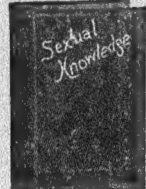
By J. B. Rathbun
This book shows you how to install, how to operate, how to make immediate repairs and how to keep a gas engine running. The book is written in plain non-technical language, so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Well bound

\$1.35

"SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE"

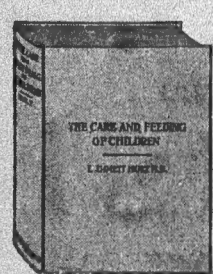
By Winfield Scott Hall
A book of sex information for men and women, including the author's idea about how and when to impart sexual knowledge to boys and girls, 320 pages. Price, \$1.35

Postpaid



"THE CARE AND FEEDING OF CHILDREN"

By Dr. Emmett Holt, M.D.



form.
Postpaid

This book is regarded by children's doctors as the best and most reliable that is printed. The author is a specialist in the care and feeding of children, and after long years of experience has written this book for the use of parents. It is written in question and answer

\$1.10

A BOOK FOR FORD OWNERS

1918 Edition of
"THE MODEL 'T' FORD CAR"
By Victor W. Page

Written by an authority who has driven and repaired Ford cars for a number of years, in a practical way. Simple language that any driver or owner can understand. All parts of the Ford are described. Postpaid

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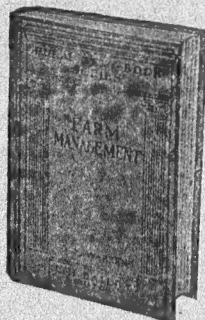
A Book for Every Tractor Owner
"THE MODERN GAS TRACTOR"
By Victor W. Page

A practical treatise covering every phase of up-to-date gas tractor engineering, treating with the construction, operation, and repair. 1918 edition. 500 pages, 225 illustrations and folding plates. Postpaid

\$2.25

Your order will be greatly appreciated.

"FARM MANAGEMENT," By G. F. Warren



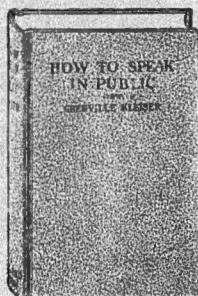
This is a vital subject to every farmer who is anxious to make progress, provide himself with a better home, educate his children and enjoy some of the comforts of life. The book entitled "Farm Management," by G. F. Warren, is regarded by all authorities as the very best information on the subject of farm management that has yet been published. The author has made a life-long study of the success due to the proper management of a farm business. Perhaps the most valuable portion of the book is that showing farmers how to keep simple records and accounts. This matter is set forth so clearly that even the most ignorant farmer can take a note-book and pencil and work out a system of bookkeeping that will show him whether he is making a profit or loss and which department pays him

\$2.00

"HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC" By Grenville Kleiser

The work of the organized farmers through their local associations in the three provinces during the past five years has developed a large number of good public speakers who are able to deal with important questions from the platform in a very able manner. One of the greatest needs in the organization today is for more young men to learn to express themselves before a gathering and to discuss the vital problems of the farmers in public. Many requests have come to The Guide for a book that will assist men and women to learn how to deliver public addresses. This book, by Kleiser, is the best one to be found on the subject. It explains the principles of vocal expression and voice culture, and instructs students in public speaking as to the best methods of emphasis and inflection. Price, postpaid

\$1.65



Other Equally Good Books by the Same Author

- | | | |
|--|----------|--------|
| "Fifteen Thousand Useful Phrases." | Postpaid | \$1.75 |
| "Great Speeches and How to Make Them." | Postpaid | 1.65 |
| "How to Argue and Win." | Postpaid | 1.65 |
| "How to Build Mental Power." | Postpaid | 3.25 |
| "How to Develop Power and Personality." | Postpaid | 1.65 |
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| "How to Read and Declaim." | Postpaid | 1.65 |
| "Humorous Hits and How to Hold an Audience." | Postpaid | 1.50 |
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| "Talks on Talking." | Postpaid | 1.00 |

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In clearness of type and the ease with which the eye finds the word, in simplicity and accuracy, in fullness of contents this dictionary will be found to excel all other similar works. This is a beautiful book 5 1/2 inches by 7 1/2 inches, in leatherette binding, thumb indexed.

If you could see this dictionary you would not hesitate about buying it. Postpaid

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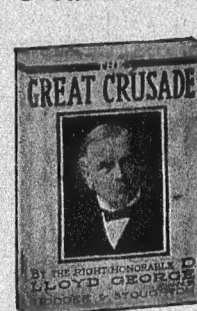
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BOOK DEPARTMENT

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Great Books of the Moment



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The Man and His Story

By Frank Dinnot.
It is a personal study with human interest throughout, abounding in anecdotes, and written by one who knows England's Prime Minister intimately. A first-hand picture of the personality and life of this great leader. Postpaid

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"THE GREAT CRUSADE"

By The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P.
These are extracts from speeches delivered during the last three years on the different aspects of the war. They furnish the key to conditions in England from the very highest source. Paper bound. Postpaid

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"BRITAIN AFTER THE PEACE"

By Brougham Villiers

The author claims that the problem of reconstruction after the war is essentially a revolutionary one, and attempts to show how this revolution can be carried on in a peaceful way "in due form of law," avoiding violence. Postpaid

\$2.60

"RULES OF ORDER"

By J. G. Bourinot, author of

"Parliamentary Procedure in Canada." A Canadian manual explaining the rules and principals of all public meetings, assemblies and societies in this country. This is a new edition, just received, and the first time this book has been published in handy form. Postpaid

\$1.10

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

Ex-Ambassador Gerard's Great Book.
At half-price, \$1.10, postpaid, instead of \$2.20.

One of the greatest books to come out after the war is this startling story, "My Four Years in Germany." Many thousands of Canadians have paid the regular price for this great book. It is a sensational book, stranger and more dramatic episodes than fiction. It describes the real Kaiser and the real Germany, tells what they said about us and what they planned to do to us. A big book packed with thrilling incidents. Postpaid

\$1.10

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 25, 1918

Firing at the Farmers' Platform

By way of contrast with the abusive method of the Financial Times, of Montreal, there is the calm assumption of judicial gravity with which the Financial Post, of Toronto, handles the Farmers' Platform. Says the Financial Post, as soberly as a judge on the bench, delivering judgment:—

Aside from all the economic arguments in favor of the policy of moderate protection under which Canada has been so prosperous and which has been the means taken by practically every young country to secure the greatest benefit from the development of its national resources and to prevent raw materials from going to foreign workshops for the benefit of foreign labor, there is the very practical point that Canada's national income is largely secured through duties on imports. How will this income be derived to meet our huge war debt if the tariff is materially reduced or abolished?

The farmers have made no practical suggestions in this direction.

The foregoing deliverance from the Financial Post is like a smoke screen blown out to cover the actual situation, disguising it, if not concealing it. In reply to that passage there are several things to be said. A few of them will be said here briefly.

First, the protectionist system in this country is not "moderate."

Second, it is an unjustifiable assumption that lowering the tariff will lower the revenue from the tariff; experience has proved that it is more likely to increase the revenue (and without damage, it may be said incidentally, to the just rights of any wideawake, energetic Canadian manufacturer.)

Third, it is not a question of raising revenue in such volume as was raised in the time before the war by the tariff; a vastly greater national revenue will be needed.

Fourth, it is not true that "the farmers have made no practical suggestions" for raising that revenue. There is set forth in the Farmers' Platform a constructive policy of direct taxation, the practicability of which has been proved, both in Great Britain and in the United States.

The needed war revenues in both those countries were raised mainly from income taxpayers and profit-payers. In this country they have been raised mainly by taxation upon consumption, which weighs heaviest on the poor. Ottawa was slow in getting round to profit-taxing, and income taxes will figure in a budget at Ottawa for the first time next year.

Canadian taxation has been very tenderly considerate towards the wealthy, but not at all solicitous about the poor, whom it has burdened unjustly.

A Voice from the East

Among the voices in the eastern choir of propaganda for protectionism and high finance, which are now raised in a sustained anthem of maledictions against the Farmers' Platform, there comes borne on the breeze with special distinctness the voice of the Hamilton Spectator roaring that "the appetite of the western grain growers is shown to be so insatiable that a shovel would be necessary to satisfy it, no matter if the rest of Canada starved."

All that the Farmers' Platform demands is a square deal, instead of the protectionist system which robs the many for the profit of the privileged few, increasing the prices the farmers must pay for everything they need, but adding nothing to what they get for the things they have to sell.

The Hamilton Spectator was among the

loudest of the anti-Reciprocity roarers in 1911, when the forces of protectionism and high finance prevented the farmers from having free access for their products to the United States market. And of course, needless to say, the same roaring voice is now demanding lustily that the order-in-council of February 8 last, doing away for one year with the 27½ per cent. tariff tax on farm tractors costing less than \$1,400 each, which are not made in Canada, be rescinded immediately, and that the robbery of the farmers for the benefit of the Canadian makers of more expensive tractors be resumed.

The Farm Tractor Tax

The facts and figures about the tariff on farm tractors have been fully set forth in The Guide. They are an unanswerably plain object-lesson, proving that the so-called National Policy protectionism means organized industry to the agricultural industry. How insolently powerful that privileged system of injustice has made itself at the farmers' expense is shown by the manner in which the protected interests are massing their strength for a siege of Ottawa to compel the government to deprive the farmers of the measure of relief they have at present by order-in-council from this tractor tax injustice, and to resume the 27½ per cent. hold-up in respect of tractors costing less than \$1,400.

A news dispatch in the papers the other day said:—

Toronto, December 18.—The Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association today decided to ask the Agricultural Section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to recommend to the government the restoration of the duty on tractors.

There is only one thing to be said about this iniquitous demand for a re-imposition of the tax on light tractors. It should be as a trumpet call to the farmers. It should bring home to them forcibly the need of increased organization and co-operation so that they make the most of their political power as a means towards equal rights for all and special privilege for none.

How To Get Results

The various express companies of Canada have presented to the Board of Railway Commissioners a united demand for permission to increase their rates. Their complaint is that they are not able to carry on business and make a profit at present charges. If they are permitted to increase their rates, all dealers who ship by express will increase their prices to cover the increased express charges. All these increases will be passed along to the consumer, who can pass them no further, but must pay them out of his own pocket. This is one of the plainest and simplest lessons in economics, and illustrates to the farmer just exactly where he stands in relation to the cost of living.

When the railway companies are not making enough money they go to the government and get an increase in freight and passenger rates, and consequently become prosperous, because the people of Canada foot the bill.

When the manufacturers are not making enough money they go after and usually get from the government an increase in the tariff, which allows them to increase the selling price of their goods. When the banks are not making enough money they have it in their own power, without even asking the government, to increase their charges, and the additional charges are paid by the peo-

ple. When the steamship lines want more money they increase their freight rates without asking anybody's permission, and the increases are added to the cost of the goods which they carry and are paid by the consumer.

It is the simplest and the easiest matter in the world for all these great commercial organizations to get on to a basis of prosperity by simply increasing their charges, either with or without permission of the government. All increased costs are eventually paid by the consumer and enter into the cost of living. This increased cost of living is paid by every consumer, whether he lives in the city or lives on the farm.

By no means now known can the farmer in Western Canada increase the price of grain or livestock, no matter what it may cost him to produce it. He must place it upon the world's markets and take whatever he can get for it. If the price is low and not profitable, the only way the farmer can live is by lowering his standard of living. He will be compelled to eat cheaper food, buy cheaper clothes (and wear them longer than usual), and buy less of the luxuries and comforts of life for himself and his wife and his children. There is only one hope for the future prosperity of agriculture, and that is to bring down the cost of producing his crops to the lowest possible figure.

The methods by which this can be done are set out in the Farmers' Platform. They comprise reductions in the tariff, which will reduce the cost of practically everything the farmer has to buy; public ownership of railways and steamship lines which will reduce the cost to the public of the service rendered by these utilities. Other planks in the Farmers' Platform aim directly or indirectly at reducing the cost of living and improving the social life of the country.

But none of these reforms will be accomplished unless the farmers are organized and well organized, so that they can present a united front and have laws enacted which will give them a square deal.

For Justice in Taxation

Comparison between Canada's fiscal policy during the war and the policies of Great Britain and United States reveals an extraordinary contrast. While Great Britain and the United States, like every other country involved in the war, except Canada, have raised their taxation revenues during the war mainly from taxation of property and income, war-time taxation revenues in Canada have been mainly raised from taxation on consumption. In other words, as was said in an article of The Guide of last week, while it is true that direct taxation has been introduced in Canada to some degree, the fiscal policy of this country has spared capital and its earnings at the expense of the great mass of the producers and consumers.

This state of affairs is one which demands the close attention and consideration of every Canadian who is concerned in the national welfare, and who is awake to his duty as a citizen of giving thought to the question of Canada's future fiscal policy. For nothing can be plainer than that the necessities of the after-the-war period will require that the principle of direct taxation be put into operation in Canada in a decidedly larger measure than that in which it has been put into operation thus far.

A contrast of monumentally massive proportions is disclosed to view when the figures of taxation in Great Britain and in the

United States are examined side by side with the figures of taxation in Canada.

Taking for example, the year 1917-1918, we find that in Great Britain the total amount raised by taxes on property and income was £495,000,000, and from taxes on consumption £118,000,000. In the United States the total amount raised by taxation of property and income was \$3,321,000,000 and on consumption \$795,000,000. In Canada in the same year, the total amount raised by taxation of property and income was \$22,300,000 and by taxation on consumption \$175,700,000.

That is to say, in Great Britain 81 per cent. of a total of £613,000,000 of taxation was raised by taxing property and income and only 19 per cent. by taxing consumption. In the United States, of a total of \$4,116,000,000, 80 per cent. was raised by taxation by taxes on property and income, and only 20 per cent. by taxes on consumption. But in Canada, out of a total of \$198,000,000 raised by taxation only 11 per cent. was raised by taxes on property and income, and the huge proportion of 89 per cent. by taxes on consumption.

Great Britain and the United States raised four-fifths of their war taxation by direct taxes on property and income, and one-fifth by indirect taxes on consumption. Canada raised less than one-ninth of its war taxation by direct taxes on property and income, and nearly nine-tenths of it by indirect taxes on consumption.

Canada thus presents the spectacle of a country whose taxation methods violate grossly the foundation principle of just taxation, which is that taxes should be levied directly in proportion to the ability to pay.

To Give the West the Worst of It

It took years of agitation to establish the justice of the principle that for equal mileages in Western Canada and in Eastern there should be the same freight rates. Until the justice of that principle was established as the result of the investigation made several years ago by the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners, railway rates in the West were much heavier than railway rates in the East; the idea being that, to recall a celebrated utterance: "the West ought to be willing to pay a little more"—the actual practice being to make the West pay a great deal more.

That old discrimination against the West has been returned to by the express companies in the application which they have made to the Board of Railway Commissioners to be allowed to increase their rates. In the new schedule proposed by the express companies the rates are from ten to 30 per cent. higher in the West than for carrying equal rates of the same commodities over the same number of miles in Eastern Canada. The schedule which the express companies have framed up

and want to be allowed to put into operation divides the Dominion into the sections, namely, the whole of Canada, east of Sudbury, being A, the territory between Sudbury and the Rocky Mountains, B; and British Columbia, C. Under this schedule the cost of carrying 100 pounds for the same distances in the different sections of Canada is as follows:—

| Miles | A | B | C |
|-------|------|------|------|
| 100 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.20 |
| 200 | 1.40 | 1.60 | 1.80 |
| 300 | 1.80 | 2.10 | 2.40 |
| 500 | 2.60 | 3.10 | 3.60 |
| 600 | 3.00 | 3.60 | 4.20 |
| 1,000 | 4.60 | 5.60 | 6.60 |

It is also to be noted that the express companies are asking to be allowed to increase their minimum charge from 25 to 30 cents. In regard to the difference that will be made if this new proposed schedule is allowed to go into operation, the following table of charges on various sized parcels going from Winnipeg to Moose Jaw, a distance of 400 miles (the increases, of course, will be passed on to the ultimate consumer) will be found enlightening:—

| Pounds | Present Rate | Proposed Rate |
|--------|--------------|---------------|
| 100 | \$2.25 | \$2.60 |
| 50 | 1.13 | 1.45 |
| 25 | .90 | 1.05 |
| 10 | .55 | .75 |
| 1 | .25 | .30 |

It will be interesting to see how the express companies are going to undertake to justify this new schedule which they have framed, and particularly, the discrimination against the West on which it is based. The railway companies were unable to show any justification whatever for higher rates in the West than in the East.

This attempt of the express companies to make the people of the West "pay a little more" is a recrudescence of the old idea which used to be held as a fundamental belief by the big interests in Canada, namely, that the Western half of the Dominion was an area destined to pay them exorbitant tribute, which they had a perfect right to extort. The big interests and high financiers are mighty tenacious of their ideas.

Something We Used to Hear

It used to be the regular thing years ago for the people of the West to be lectured severely by plutocratically-controlled journals in the East and by spokesmen of Canadian high finance on their "ingratitude" to the East, which had "furnished them with railways and otherwise so generously provided for them."

It is a reminder of those days to have the express companies making application, as they are now doing, to the Board of Railway Commissioners to be allowed to increase their

charges on the basis of making the people in the West pay more than the people in the East for the same service.

As for the West being under any obligation to the East for having furnished it with railways and otherwise provided for it, the plain truth is, of course, that the West has borne and is still bearing the heavy end of the burden of the cost in lands, money and tax exemptions, of the railways which have made possible the national progress of the past quarter of a century. Many millions of dollars have been provided by the Dominion in subsidies for the building of railways for the development of the West.

It was all money borrowed by the Dominion, and constitutes today a part of the public debt of Canada, in the carrying of which the people of Western Canada are bearing their full share. The same is true of all other Dominion expenditures in and for the West.

At the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture last month, when the Farmers' Platform was revised and extended to meet the after-the-war conditions, this resolution was passed:—

That the post-discharge allowance to returned soldiers be increased to cover a period of six months instead of three months, which we understand it is at present.

General Mewburn, the Minister of Militia, announced last week that the Government has decided to increase the grant to each returned soldier from three months' pay to six months' pay. The United Farmers of Ontario, in convention assembled, endorsed last Thursday the foregoing declaration of the Council of Agriculture. The decision of the Government is one that commends itself to the sense of justice of the Canadian people.

In one of his latest speeches in Toronto, which he made in the Board of Trade club rooms in that city, Sir John Willison said that "he did not think there had been as much profiteering in Canada as was commonly believed." But surely Sir John does not think that anybody thinks that he thinks there has been too much profiteering in Canada?

"A man of customary looseness of thought and extreme statements," is the description which the Toronto News sees fit to apply to Dr. Bland, in an editorial article in which it also speaks of him as "a loose and not too dependable talker." This pointless sneering from such a source is a telling tribute to the sincerity and earnestness of Dr. Bland's service to the cause of economic and social justice and high ideals of Canadian citizenship.



THE IDEA OF RECONSTRUCTION ENTERTAINED BY SOME INDIVIDUALS IN CANADA.



MR. PEPYS IN THE WEST

*About the Old Year's Ending—Also About Divers
and Sundry Comments on the Farmers' Platform*

THIS is the last issue of The Guide for the old year, which will go into history as the most memorable of all years thus far, since "the first syllable of recorded time." Each year is as a garment which Time puts on at the beginning of each journey of our world round the sun, and when the journey is done Time casts the outworn garment away into the gulf of Oblivion, and dons a new garment for the journey of a new year. In all his annals Time has never had a job more important for the world's welfare to perform than the job of ushering Autocratic Militarism and the last of the would-be world-rulers out of the world and into Oblivion, there to be swallowed up in everlasting night, together with his outworn garment marked "1918."

This is symbolism and imagery. As a matter of fact, every morning marks the beginning of a new year for each of us mortals on our journeying between eternity and eternity. We live our lives day by day.

Comments on the Farmers' Platform

And to come down from these philosophizings to the things immediately at hand which claim my attention, I find several letters on my table and quite an accumulation of newspapers from various parts of the country in which I have been marking the comments they have had to make on the Farmers' Platform.

As it happens, the paper which lies on top of the heap is the Financial Times, of Montreal, a journal which exists to cater to plutocratic prejudice. It has its being in the midst of war profiteers, and knowing that there is no music sweeter to their ears than vilification and derision and misrepresentation of the farmers, it goes gladly to its job.

In The Guide of last week its utterances were reprinted in full and commented on. Some of its utterances were so grotesquely outrageous in their deliberate misrepresentation and offensiveness as to deserve being printed once more.

Blackguarding the Farmer

Says the Financial Times:—

The farmer has put over 75 per cent. of the world's war profits into his jeans

—pardon, into the pockets of his dress pants; he spends his winters abroad; he lets the other fellows pay the war taxes, pensions, Red Cross and Patriotic Funds, etc., etc.; he enjoys a guaranteed minimum for his wheat; treats his farm hands in a way which would not be tolerated in commercial or industrial circles; wants government ownership of railways so that the tax-payer will provide lower freight rates for crop moving; wants everything he consumes, internally and externally, put on the free list; wants soldiers settled on the lands "with the aid," as he specifically states, "of public funds," and a whole lot of other things too numerous to mention.

The farmer is the most prosperous individual on the face of the Dominion. He has a lot of money in the bank, and a few Victory Bonds—in fact he has everything needed to make him the most contented individual in Canada, with the added assurance of another two year's highly favorable market condition.

But he is not satisfied. Successful as he undoubtedly has been and as he undoubtedly will continue to be, he still wants more—he wants the other 25 per cent. of the world's goods which slipped by him when orders were placed for munitions.

Piping to the Plutocrats

It is difficult to see how even the Financial Times could crowd more misrepresentation into the space on its editorial page which thus bristles with dishonesty of statement and insolent perversion of facts.

Are we really to believe that it is through ignorance the Financial Times represents the price of wheat as having been fixed to keep it up? It was fixed to keep it down.

If the price had not been fixed, wheat would have shot up to \$5.00 or \$6.00.

Does the Financial Times imagine that the wheat comes upon the farmer's land like the manna of old that fell from heaven, costing no expenditure either of labor or of money, and that every cent of the money he sells it for is sheer profit for the farmer to put in his pocket?

The four-hundred-and-fifty-odd Canadian factories that were kept busy at top capacity on war orders, amounting to many hundreds of millions of dollars were all working on a dead sure thing.

All that each factory had to do was to turn out the required quantity of the article specified in its contract, and its profit was sure. There were none of the usual costs of salesmanship; the market was sure. There were no chances of drought, or too much rain, or hail, or frost, which the man who works on the land has to face.

The Plight of the Farmers

Last year the farmers were urged to put every possible acre into crop for 1918, contrary to sound farming method. Many of the farmers, in order to fulfil these injunctions to patriotic duty, strained every effort to the utmost and exhausted their credit to the limit; and not a few of them in Alberta and parts

of Saskatchewan were overwhelmed by crop failure.

Not that it is of the least use to point these facts out to the Financial Times, of Montreal, or the other eastern panders to the prejudices of plutocratic profiteers, slanderers of the farmers and hypocritical deplorers that the West is so hopelessly unreasonable.

The thing for the farmers to do is to organize and by using their ballots co-operatively make their political weight effective in forcing equal rights for all and special privilege for none.

The Only Definite Platform

The next paper in the heap is the Saskatchewan Star, which says:—

Of all the political parties and groups in the Dominion, there is one which has ventured to express its political desires in plain and unmistakable terms. There is only one with a definite program.

The Conservatives reorganized, to a certain and limited extent, at the Rogers' banquet in Toronto. Nothing came out of the meeting in the way of a policy or a program. The battle-cry as intoned by Mr. Rogers was a song of words, words which mean anything or nothing.

The Liberals expected something from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's recent public speech but heard nothing to indicate that he has a policy of any description. His battle-flag is apparently still the weather-cock.

The Reconstruction Association has been talking and publishing endlessly, and has laid down with much force and fervor the condition which it desires to bring about. But as to how it proposes to bring about the condition it desires, it is as silent as the tomb.

Remains the Union government, and if it has any policy it is keeping it as its own deep and dark secret. Really, its policy seems to be to deal with questions as they are forced upon its attention by circumstances. As to looking ahead, it seems rather to fear the future than to face it.

It is the farmers of Canada, as represented in the Canadian Council of Agriculture, who know what they want and how they can get it. They have a fairly complete idea of the condition they desire to bring about. They have worked out a series of gradual changes leading up to that condition.

And they have not hesitated to make them public and ask public support for them.

"Answers Boldly and Directly"

The Saskatchewan Star says, in closing its editorial on the Farmers' Platform:

What about these questions?

Does the country propose to keep a heavy tax on the implements the soldier-farmers will have to buy—penalize them, in fact, for buying good machinery?

Does the country propose that they will have to pay a heavy tax on vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils—things all farmers have to buy?

Does the country propose that the market for their products shall be restricted in every way, though offers of open markets stand ready to hand?

Does it propose that they shall have an even chance for success, or does it propose to handicap them in every way as all farmers are handicapped today?

Both the Liberal party, as represented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the Conservative party, as represented by Hon.

Robt. Rogers, are apparently afraid to voice answers to these questions—any sort of answers.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture answers them boldly and directly. If the Union government possesses that quality of statesmanship with which from its composition one would credit it, it will answer them boldly and strongly too. If it does not, then some substitute for Union government must be found.

"Radical and Comprehensive"

The Winnipeg Free Press, which comes next has this to say in beginning its editorial:—

The Platform drawn up by the Canadian Council of Agriculture is radical and comprehensive. It touches international, imperial and Canadian affairs; and it states the politico-economic principles of the western farmers in terms impossible to misunderstand.

The prominent features of the document are those concerned with the tariff and taxation, demobilization, land settlement and public ownership.

In each of these spheres of future governmental action or of "reconstruction" the Council's demands are plainly expressed, are of a practical, though sometimes drastic, character and will commend, broadly speaking, the assent of the people of the three Western provinces.

The Free Press editorial closes thus:

In the plans of reconstruction and in the solution of the great problems arising from demobilization and future development, the western agricultural interest must necessarily exert a powerful influence. If the Coalition government is to be maintained, if Canada is to go forward as a nation animated by a common desire for peace and prosperity, the opinions of the farmers must be respected and considered by the administration.

The reasonable and essential conditions upon which the western farmers rely for the development of their opportunities must be created if this Dominion is to meet its obligations and attain prosperity.

Recognizing this basic fact, the stable elements throughout the Dominion will grasp the crucial importance of readjusting their ideas to the new conditions which the world-war has, not created, but vastly accentuated; manufacturers will respond to the call upon their skill and initiative; transportation interests will see their prosperity in the promotion of the producing and consuming abilities of East and West alike, and that industry upon which all others finally depend will obtain freedom to expand and increase, bringing wealth, comfort and contentment to the whole country thereby.

Roseate Vision and Hard Fact

The Free Press, having put on its pink-tinted spectacles for the purpose of gazing into the future and beholding a roseate vision to embody in that last paragraph, sees everything likely to be eminently satisfactory.

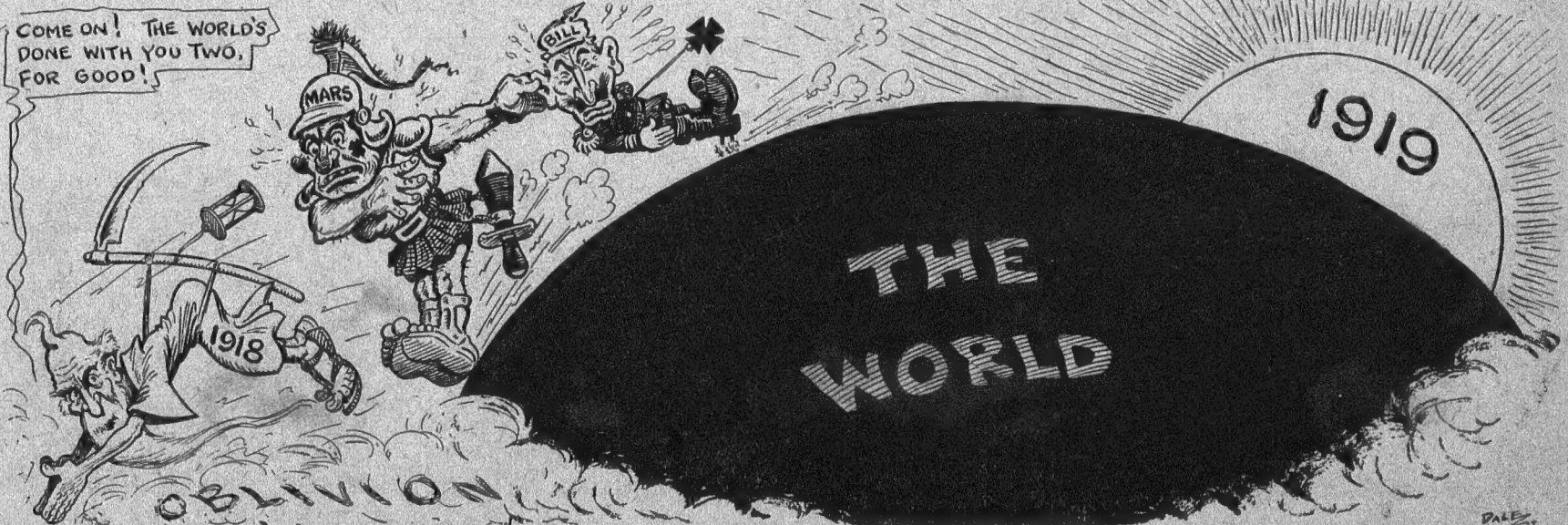
It is nice to view the future through pink-tinted spectacles.

But the Golden Age of the Free Press' vision will not come about of itself.

Of course, those who choose to do so, are free to believe that High Finance and the Big Interests will cease to build higher and stronger bulwarks around their strongholds of Special Privilege, at the expense of the many.

But it seems more likely that they will do nothing of the sort, and that those who desire to see more of economic and social justice in our country will have to continue to work hard with that ideal held steadfastly in view.

W.J.H.



Time Ushering Autocratic Militarism and the Last of the Would-be World-rulers out of the World and into Oblivion, There to be Swallowed Up in Everlasting Night, Together with His Outworn Garment Marked "1918."

Aberdeen-Angus are Carrying On



James Bowman.

who can make a living on these rugged hills and in this climate can make good in any part of the world, and the constitution which it has given to Aberdeen-Angus in making history today." From the earliest times Aberdeenshire, and particularly the part called Buchan, has been noted for its cattle. The name itself has its derivation in the fact that it paid tribute to the Romans in oxen, Buchan being derived from the Latin words, bos ox and caen—head or poll. What will the Germans develop while they are paying for this war?

There are records of Polled cattle being purchased in 1752 and in 1775. There were two sorts spoken of, the small and lean fleshed and a larger sort, some black and some brindled. The smaller were said to be the more prepotent. They were mostly black in color, but some were red, some yellow and some silver yellow. Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que., at one time had a herd of Red Polled cattle containing 11 females, but the blacks are the general favorites and we think it is best for the sake of uniformity. "All that you wish that's good and comely shines forth supreme in Black and Humly."

The "Colling" of the Angus Breed

The earliest real improver of Aberdeen-Angus cattle was Hugh Watson, of Kellor, Forfar, Scotland, the "Colling" of this breed. He was born in 1789, became tenant in Kellor 1808 and remained there 56 years before he died in 1865. His father and grandfather were lovers of good cattle and when Hugh went to Kellor he took six cows and a bull with him, all black. He also purchased other good heifers and a black bull named "Tarmy Jock." His daughter states that he did not start his great work in earnest until 1816, when he paid a visit to England and saw the great work that was being done there with Shorthorns. (What a lesson this is for farmers to practice with their boys to see improvements).

Mr. Watson's most noted cow was old "Grannie," which lived 36 years and had 25 calves; her last calf in her 29th year was a bull of merit. (She holds the world's record for age and breeding).

McCombie and Grant

Next followed William McCombie, who came from six generations of good cattle

The Making of the Breed—Its Introduction, Growth and Status in Canada—By Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.

men. He loved his cattle, mated and cared for them till he moulded them into the bonnie blacks that won the grand champion herd prize, won over all breeds, at the International Show at Paris, France, in 1878. He was a great believer in individual merit, coupled with superior pedigree, and emphasized the value of the sire. He bred "Pride of Aberdeen," 581, the foundation of the famous "Pride" family. She was also a great show cow. He also bought "Queen Mother," 348, and founded the great "Queen" family. He also bred "Trojan," the bull which Sir Geo. Macpherson Grant bred to "Erica," thus founding the "Erica" family.

The late Sir Geo. Macpherson Grant, of Ballandalloch, made a great success in breeding Aberdeen-Angus. How many years the Ballandalloch bulls have topped the sales in Scotland! Among them was the noted "Prince Ito," which sold at Chicago for \$9,100; "Emulus," "Ermine

record at the provincial and other shows. Hon. J. H. Pope, Dominion minister of agriculture, founded a herd also, in 1887, numbering 15 heifers and a bull. The Model Farm herd of Geo. Whitfield, Rougemont, Quebec, was headed by the sire "Judge" from Ballandalloch, which sire afterwards went to Heatherton herd. Hay & Paton, New Lowel, also had a good herd and took many prizes under the management of Mr. Davidson. Davidson Stephen Hall, of Washington, also had a good herd which gave a good account at shows under the management of his son Walter. This herd has just lately been dispersed.

Canada's Two Leading Angus Herds

The writer founded a herd in 1891 by purchasing the good cow "Kyma II," 18920, and bred at O.A.C., Guelph, and her daughter "Kyma 3rd," both of which cows were shown with their bull calves, by "Jus" (imp.), 180, at Toronto Exposition in 1893, and we have never missed a year at that show since, with no particular boom, but a steady healthy growth which made 1918 our best year at that show. We have shown since 1893 at the largest fairs from Halifax, N.S., to Edmonton, Alta. Our herd produced "Elm Park Lad," grand champion carcass at Chicago, shown by Michigan Agricultural College, 1912, as well as more champions at Dominion fairs, held in different parts of the Dominion, than any other competitor.

Jas. D. McGregor of Brandon, has shown from 1908 to 1918 at large Canadian shows, twice at Chicago International Show, where he won many of the principal prizes in breeding classes and the grand champion steer prize two years in succession. I may say that I think these events have given a greater impetus to Angus cattle in Canada than any other, even since Angus cattle have come to this country, and it was very gratifying indeed to see the way the buyers appreciated this, when Mr. McGregor held his big sale at Brandon last July, when 130 cattle averaged \$800 each.

Among the other breeders who are doing good work at present are John Lowe, of Elora, who won the grand champion prize with a yearling steer in 1912, at the Guelph provincial winter fair, and Jas. Leask in 1916 and 1917; Thos. B. Broadfoot, of Fergus, is breeding some good ones. About 1912, John D. Larkin, of Queenston, Ont., imported about 150 head and started showing in 1914. This herd is improving rapidly and we look for good things from it in the future under the guiding hand of H. H. Larkin. G. C. Channon, of Oakwood, is coming rapidly to the front with

some good cattle and will have to be reckoned with in the future.

In Western Canada there appears to be a great field for developing the breed. At Winnipeg, Mr. Parish is starting a promising herd, with J. Brown as manager. Other Manitoba breeders are: Clifford, Austin; Curran, Emerson; Hyme, Souris; Turner, Carrol; and Collyer, Welwyn. In Saskatchewan there are: Browne Bros., Newdorf; Lawley, Melita; Jas. Good and Son, Filmore; Buffam, Regina; Woods, Warman; and Juggins, Lloydminster. Alberta breeders include: J. J. Bell & Sons, Islay; Clemens, Sedgewick; Richardson, Bowden; Elliot, South Edmonton; Messervey, Loughheed; Hutchinson, Duhamel; and R. & G. Pritchard, Camrose.

Any man who has met this lot of men will know that in the future with the many others too numerous to mention there will be something doing among the beef producers with the push and management that they will put into the business. And as visitors to the Western shows pass through the stables it is quite a common thing to hear them say, "These are the cattle for this country."

The 1917 Record

Following the 1917 International the impression seems to have got around that "the Aberdeen-Angus didn't win anything. As a matter of fact the breed cleaned up in the stockyard events as never before. Not only was the grand champion carlot Aberdeen-Angus, but the reserve grand champion carlot, and the reserve to the reserve grand champion carlot, the three best carloads of fat cattle in the show, were all Aberdeen-Angus! And the grand champion carlot of feeders were Aberdeen-Angus, being range bred and fed! And the grand champion carlot of short-feds were Aberdeen-Angus! Never was there such a sweeping victory by one breed over all others at this show.

In Canada, Aberdeen-Angus cattle are going ahead with the small farmer and breeder wherever seen. The winning of two International Show grand championships at Chicago by Canadian bred and fed steers were the greatest events that ever happened to advance a breed in any country. In the last five years we have seen something occur that is nowhere else seen on the face of the civilized world, I believe. Aberdeen-Angus cattle have been selling above Shorthorns and Herefords in the Canadian West. That speaks volumes for the Aberdeen-Angus as the farmers' beef animal. Its values are based on the solid foundation of the open markets for beef steers, and its values for pure-breds do not soar to fictitious levels to drop down again with the first depression.

At Calgary recently the grand champion calf club animal was an Aberdeen-Angus, which sold at the record price of 36 cents a pound. At the Brandon Winter Fair the grand champion steer and the grand champion steer herd has been Aberdeen-Angus for the first five years. At Guelph the Aberdeen-Angus steers were grand champion over all breeds in 1908, 1912, 1913, 1915, 1916, and 1917. At Toronto the same breed won similar honors in 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917. Further

Continued on Page 20



"Eurotas of Glencarnock." Bred in Western Canada.

Sold by J. D. McGregor to the U.S. and afterwards brought back to Canada.

Bearer," "Eblito," "Eland's Laggiti," "Judge Justice," and many others.

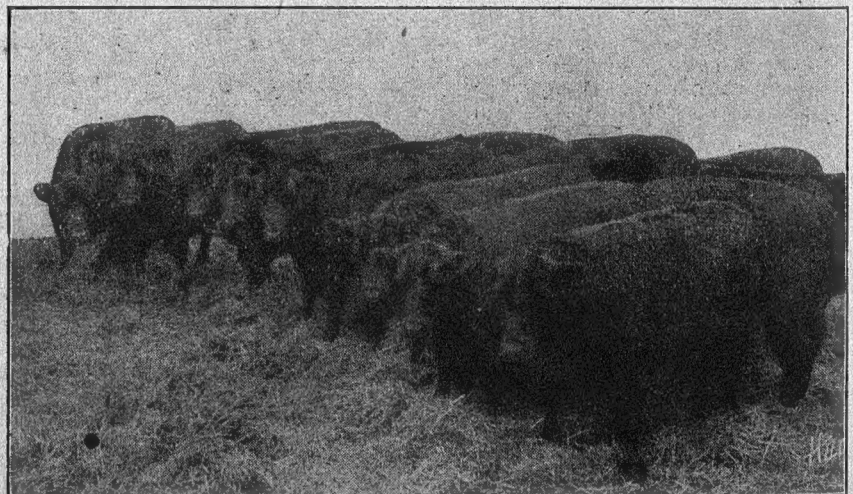
Introduction Into America

The Aberdeen-Angus first appeared in strength in America in 1873, although the cow "Duchess" was imported in 1850. Three bulls of the breed were sent to Kansas to improve the range herds of that section in 1876. Professor Brown, of the O.A.C. at Guelph, brought out the first of the breed to Canada, a bull and two heifers, following the success of the breed at the Paris Exposition in 1878, when the Aberdeen-Angus won both group prizes over all breeds. Its popularity spread and exportations to Canada and the United States followed continually for a number of years.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane founded one of the most valuable herds in this hemisphere by purchases first made in 1881. Mossom Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ont., established a herd in 1881, founded upon old family material, which made a marked impression in Ontario, and had a splendid



The Personification of Uniformity, Character, Type and Thrift.
A Prize-winning Aged Aberdeen-Angus Herd at the International, Chicago.



Illustrating the Uniformity and Quality of the "Doddies" on the Market.
A Grand Champion Carload lot of Steers at the International.

The Romance of the Fur Traders



Descent of the Fraser.

ARTICLE II.

PRIOR to the conquest of Canada by the British, the French had carried on an irregular trade in furs almost to the foot of the Rockies, and had established a chain of forts from Lake Superior to the Saskatchewan, with tributary posts on Lake Manitoba and the Assiniboine. During the Seven Years' War these forts had been neglected and once more the Indians had to carry all their furs to Hudson Bay. In the early days of British rule the overland trade was neglected, partly through ignorance of the Western country and partly because of the immense difficulties to be overcome in the long journey from Montreal to the Saskatchewan—a distance of nearly 4,000 miles, obstructed by 200 rapids and 130 portages, all of which were a source of danger to both life and property, calculated to multiply the commercial risk and the cost of transportation.

But in spite of natural obstacles the fur trade by the French route revived, being attempted at first by individuals, then by small groups, and finally by the North-West Company, the most highly organized and efficient commercial body that North America had yet produced.

The Forerunners of the Nor'-Westers

The first of these individual adventurers was Alexander Henry, who spent the years 1760-66 on the Great Lakes, and opened up the fur trade as far as Kaministiquia on the western end of Lake Superior. Then in 1766, Thomas Curry, more venturesome than Henry, followed the route of the French traders as far as Fort Bourbon, which had been erected in 1739 by Francois Verendrye, at Cedar Lake on the Lower Saskatchewan. His profits from the expedition were so great that he "was satisfied never again to return to the Indian country." Curry was followed by James Findlay, who went up the Saskatchewan to the farthest point reached by the French, and he too was able to retire after a single venture.

The remarkable success of these pioneers led to a sort of boom, and traders from Montreal spread over the entire district hitherto known to the French. Excitement rose to fever pitch and dark deeds were done in the name of competition, with obvious injury to business and disrepute among the Indians to whom rival traders misrepresented each other. It required only a decade of this species of warfare to convince the traders that it was suicidal and that they should join forces for the greater rivalry which was to ensue when the "English company" had awakened from its hundred sleepy winters on the Bay.

The Adventurers Pool Their Resources

This awakening was soon to come, for in 1772, Joseph Frobisher, an Englishman from Montreal, struck north of the route followed by the Scotch Curry and Findlay and took steps to intercept the Indians on their way to Hudson Bay by building a post on Sturgeon Lake, a connecting link between the Saskatchewan and Churchill Rivers, thus commanding the approaches from the North-west and the

The Rise of the Nor'-Westers and their Effective Opposition to the Hudson's Bay Company with Whom They Ultimately Form a Merger—By D. C. Harvey

West. He and his brother returned to this region in successive years and their achievements led others to follow, until finally in 1778 it was decided by several of these traders to pool their resources—an act on their part which was prophetic of the North-west Company formed some five years later. They entrusted their joint stock to Peter Pond, who pushed beyond the fort at Sturgeon Lake and built a new one at Elk River, about 40 miles south of Lake Athabasca. From this centre he carried on a thriving trade, as the Indians were glad to escape the long perilous journey to the Bay, even at the price of inferior goods.

Unfortunately, in 1780, an Indian begging for fire-water was given an overdose of laudanum instead, and when he could not be roused from sleep a row ensued in which one trader and several coureurs de bois were killed, while the others were glad to leave their goods behind and escape with their lives.

About the same time the traders of the Assiniboine Valley had antagonized the Indians to such an extent that they were saved from destruction only by an attack of small-pox, which put an end to all trade for a time and sadly reduced the number of Indians as well.

In the following year Pond quarrelled with his colleague and killed him, while at the same time his clerk unwittingly carried small-pox to the Athabaskan Indians, thus destroying another source of trade until the malady had slowly abated.

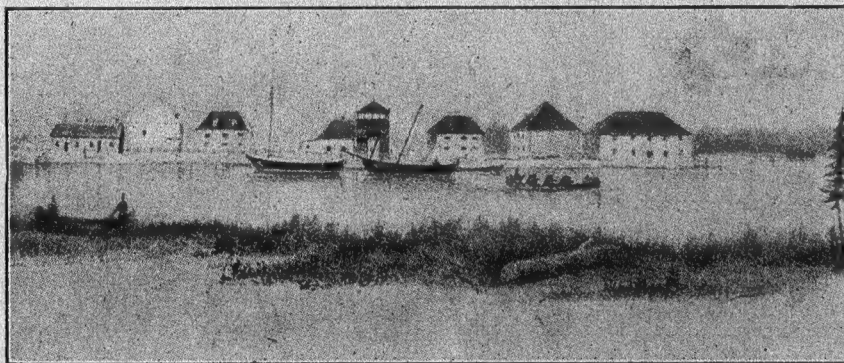
Formation of the North-West Company

The leisure thus afforded the traders

about 40 miles south-west of the later Fort William), all the winter partners were satisfied with the arrangements except Peter Pond. He persuaded Peter Pangman to return to Canada, and at Montreal they induced McLeod and Gregory to join them in a rival enterprise. But, almost immediately after Pond had instigated the trouble, he deserted to the North-west Company and was sent by them back to Athabasca. Then, in 1786, he murdered an agent of the McLeod-Gregory Company, which he had been instrumental in forming, and the horror produced by this second outrage in the wilderness caused the two rivals to unite in the following year. With this union of all Canadian traders, the North-west Company entered upon 11 years of unparalleled expansion until dissension again broke out with the usual disaster to profits and disregard of human life.

The Growth of the Company

The stock, which was now increased to 20 shares, was divided between the partners in Montreal, who imported the goods from England, and the winter partners, who bartered them with the Indians. Provision was made for the disposal or transfer of shares in such a way that opportunities should frequently arise for clerks to become partners. In this way every clerk and agent felt himself interested in the success of the company with the result that in 11 years from the union of 1787 the volume of business was trebled—the output for 1798 being 4,600 otter, 5,500 fox, 106,000 beaver and 183,800 skins of all varieties from the elk to the mink. At the same time the



Fort William, Near the Site of the Present City of that Name.

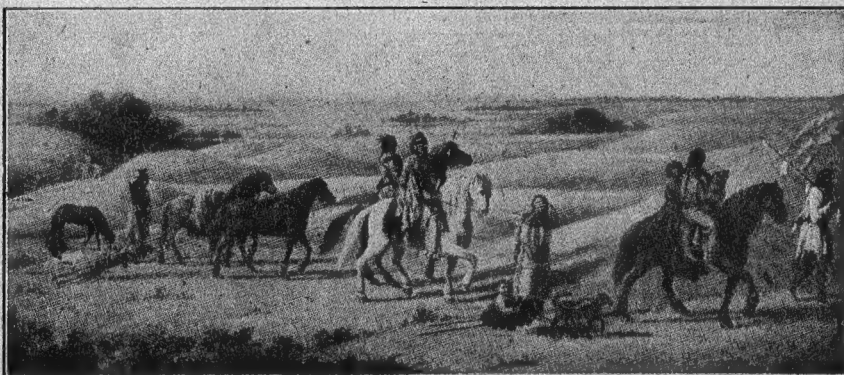
for reflection enabled them to see the advantages of co-operation over unrestrained competition and as a result the North-west Company was organized, in 1783. The new company was really a union of nine smaller companies, the stock being divided into 16 shares of merchandise, seven of the older companies providing two shares each and the others one each. The management of the entire stock was put in the hands of Benjamin and Joseph Frobisher, and Simon McTavish.

When the shareholders of the new company met their "winter partners" or agents in the Indian country, at Grand Portage (the half-way house situated

company employed 50 clerks, 71 interpreters, 1,120 canoe men and 35 guides, and provided a living for some 700 Indian women and children who represented the social needs of the traders.

About one-third of the canoe men were employed in the carrying trade between Montreal and Grand Portage. Each canoe required from eight to ten men and carried a burden of some four tons, the cargo consisting of 65 packages of goods, 600 pounds of biscuit, 200 of pork, three bushels of peas and 200 gallons of rum, besides axes, guns and various other necessary weapons or implements.

The canoes used west of Grand Portage were smaller and carried only two tons



Cree Indians Travelling.

From a Painting by Paul Kane.



Callicum and Maquinna, Chiefs of Nootka Sound.

burden and were navigated by from four to six men. But by far the larger number of employees worked on the western part of the journey.

The canoe men were French-Canadian or Indian and were a hardy, happy lot. They were generally able to support themselves en route by gun or hook, and were so used to labor that they have been known to carry two packages of 90 pounds each over Grand Portage and back, a distance of 18 miles, in six hours. They were equally ready to eat or fight or sing and by their aid the Nor'-Westers were able to eclipse their rivals at the Bay in spite of their shorter route and more strategic position.

Unfortunately the banner-year of the North-west Company saw its re-organization and the formation of a new company, which disturbed both harmony and profits for a number of years. When the stock was increased to 46 shares, in 1798, a number of old members openly opposed Simon McTavish, the autocratic old manager, who had been nicknamed the "Marquis," and formed a new company, which was first known as "Forsyth, Richardson & Co." In imitation of the North-west Company, which marked its bales with the simple letters N.W., it sometimes called itself the X.Y. Company. After Sir Alexander Mackenzie made his famous voyages to the Arctic and Pacific he was made head of the firm and the organization was then known as "Sir Alexander Mackenzie & Co.," but the important consideration was not so much the name as the character of the new rivals. Never was competition more fierce than that which was waged between the parent and its offspring, and rum never flowed so freely to the demoralization of Indian and trader alike. Fortunately the struggle lasted only seven years. On the death of Simon McTavish in 1804, union was effected, and henceforth the North-west Company's rivals are found not in the Canadas, but in the English on Hudson Bay and the Americans on the Pacific.

The Fur Trade of the Pacific

The valuable fur trade of the Pacific was not discovered early by the British, owing to the search for the north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Hudson of the western sea was Captain Cook, who had rounded Cape Horn in search for the north-west passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic. He landed in Nootka Sound, March, 1778, and found the Indians willing to trade in furs of many varieties, but in human hands and skulls as well. He established friendly relations with these Indians by the exchange of gifts and expressed the belief that any Englishman who should follow in his wake would get a valuable supply of furs. He himself was a discoverer rather than a trader, but the information which he had gathered was soon exploited by men with an eye to profit only.

The pioneer trader was Captain Hanna, who was sent to Nootka Sound in 1785

Continued on Page 28

United Farmers of Alberta

Convention Subjects

THE Central board of the directors recently held a four-days' session, at which the general program of the convention was tentatively outlined.

The convention will open on the Tuesday morning, January 21, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the provincial premier, and the mayor of Edmonton, extending a welcome to the delegates, following which President Wood will deliver his annual address and probably the president of the United Farm Women of Alberta will also do likewise.

Upwards of 60 resolutions have been received from local associations, and these are still coming in, indicating that the convention will have a most busy time. Some of the most important questions to be taken up will be those of rural credits and banking facilities. On this subject a committee has been working. J. W. Leedy, who was largely responsible for the working out of a system of farmers' banks in Kansas, will suggest amendments to the Canadian banking act. Vere Brown, superintendent of the western branches of the Bank of Commerce, has accepted the invitation to address the convention on the same subject.

A prominent place on the program will be given to the problems of the returned soldiers, and notice has been given that the question of farmer candidates at elections will be introduced.

Pointed Paragraphs

By the Directors

H. E. Spencer, Battle River

How long have the western farmers asked for the lowering or abolition of the Tariff? And with what result? These results have been brought about by the slackness of men and women in not giving their support to their only protective organization. I mention women also, because having the franchise and not joining in the common cause with the men they will be counted as indifferent or against the movement by the "powers that be."

With the past harvest, a failure through the effects of hail, drought and frost, thousands of farmers have gone behind in their finances through no fault of their own. How many of you realize more than ever who was in a position to dictate, whether the stores were to demand cash or the banks to carry the country?

It is about time we agitated for government control of the medical profession. Why should not the government be responsible for the public health as well as for public education? It is easier for a man to pay for keeping well than meet his doctor's bill after being ill. The ravages of Spanish influenza have taught us many things.

How many of you examined how the "Supplementary Revenue" has been placed? In rural districts it is from two cents to four cents on an acre, and in urban districts one mill on the dollar. How does this work out? Let us take the middle figure, of three cents, for rural districts and a quarter section worth \$2,000; the tax would be \$4.80. The same amount of money invested in urban property at one mill on the dollar would pay \$2.00. Let each farmer work out his penalty for living in the country.

F. W. Smith, Victoria

Our organization is of great value to us today. Just imagine what would be the position of the farmer without it; he would be helpless in combat with the great combinations and corporations with which he is obliged to deal. By keeping alive his local he becomes a great power, which can compel even the government to listen to him.

I think you will agree with me when I say that the co-operative part of our order has justified its existence. The old days of the line companies are at an end, and we can get a square deal. The great war is now over and the work of reconstruction is being considered.

The great interests, the mergers, the great corporations are already at work to secure for themselves a safe position for the future, and have arrayed themselves with one object in view, to make

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

the farmer pay more than his share of the debt incurred in carrying the war to a successful issue. What we need is a new economic system that will ensure to the farmer his proper share of the wealth which he creates, sufficient to enable him to maintain a proper standard of life for himself and his wife and family. This can be done if every farmer is true to himself and his neighbor, and the U.F.A. local to which he belongs.

Let no personal feelings obscure the view, don't think your local can get on without your attendance. Your organization expects that every man this day will do his duty.

S. S. Sears, Macleod.

Now that the war is over there are certain great questions to be settled, questions that for the past four years have had to be pushed aside that we might concentrate our tremendous energy and vast resources for the winning of the war. This seeming lack of insistence that our just demands be met by the governments, has in some measure caused a restlessness among a few of our farmers that is entirely unjustified at this time.

Would it not be possible for you to

spend a day or so in getting some of your members together to assist in collecting the balance of your dues. The time is short and immediate action must be taken if we are to show up at the convention with our membership roll as high as last year.

Convention Resolutions

Tariff Reduction

Whereas there is no hope of tariff reduction by the present government or by any government composed of either of the two leading political parties in Canada, and as manufacturers are given a rebate of 99 per cent. on all material which they import and which is used by them to manufacture goods for export, and,

Whereas, the bulk of farm production is exported and the export price governs the domestic price,

Resolved, that a demand be made upon the government for a rebate to farmers of 99 per cent. of the duty they pay on all goods purchased for the operation of their farms and that should this demand not be put into force within a reasonable time members of the U.F.A. hereby pledge themselves to purchase as much as possible dutiable goods made outside of Canada, thereby

enriching the public treasury.—De Winton local, De Winton, Alberta.

That we instruct and authorize our executive to enter into negotiations with all the different farmers' organizations of the various provinces with the view of taking joint action to finance and carry on a strong educative campaign, re the high protective tariff, and its effect.—Valhalla local, Valhalla, Alberta.

Natural Resources

To petition the government to make an annual record of the value of all privately-owned natural resources in Canada, including railroad rights-of-way, water powers, mines, timber limits, etc., for the next five years in order that the amount of the accruing increment may be determined with a view to appropriating this increased value for public purposes.—De Winton local, De Winton, Alberta.

Prohibition

Whereas a straight vote on prohibition might result in throwing the country back into the vicious conditions which existed with the open bar,

Resolved that the Dominion government be advised to pass a sane and considerate law to control the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.—De Winton local, De Winton, Alberta.

Land Tax

Whereas, the revenue of this province is supplemented by a tax, levied exclusively upon land; and whereas the act imposing such tax discriminates against rural land,

Therefore, we, the United Farmers of Alberta, in convention assembled, strongly protest against the unjust discrimination of placing a special burden on a special class; and further, apart from the injustice we question the wisdom of a fiscal policy that imposes its main burden on land, used almost exclusively for the production of food.—McCafferty local, Edgerton.

Automobile Tax Money

That the administration of the license fees imposed on automobiles and motor cycles be placed in the hands of the local improvement districts, in which the owner of the licensed automobile or motor cycle resides and that the said license fees be decided on the following basis: two-thirds to be retained for the local improvement district or municipality for road construction, and one-third to go to the department of public works to assist in the building of bridges and "upkeep" of trunk roads. This shall apply also to towns and villages.—De Winton local, De Winton.

General Election

Asking that a general election be held throughout Canada immediately peace is signed.—De Winton local, De Winton.

Asking for the repeal of the War Times' Election Act.—Millet.

Resolved that the time is now ripe for appointing farmer candidates for the different constituencies of Alberta, and that definite steps be taken to this end. All farmer candidates must be pledged to the farmers' platform as adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.—Rodney local, Crossfield.

That the provincial government be requested to adopt a policy of developing publicly-owned hydro-electric power.—De Winton local, De Winton, Alta.

Protection of Crops

Asking the convention to instruct the legislative committee to take up with the provincial government the advisability of enacting and putting into force an act providing for provincial insurance against damages to crops by hail, drought and frost, the amounts to be paid on account of losses by either of the three elements might be limited to cost of seed, and that the convention to go on record as favoring such an act for our province.—Valhalla local, Valhalla.

Resolutions continued in next week's issue.



H. W. WOOD.

"Still He Wants More"

By the President

"And I saw three unclean spirits, like frogs, come out of the mouth of the dragon and out of the mouth of the beast and out of the mouth of the false prophet. For they are the spirits of devils."

I have just read in the Financial Times of December 7 a tirade against the Canadian farmers, which, for low malevolence, false malediction and the baring of a soul in which is displayed, in another form, the worst elements of what we have learned to know as "German Kultur," certainly reaches down to the very depths. If any man believes that the war which has just ended is more than the prelude to the real fight for democracy in Canada, let him read carefully this article from the recognized organ of the Canadian plutocracy. This editorial is entitled "Still he wants more":—

"The farmer's political platform embraces everything but grace before meals. As usual, each plank of his platform contains the grilles remains of a section of business enterprise not engaged in agricultural operations. The farmer has put over 75 per cent. of the world's war profits into his jeans—pardon, into the pockets of his dress pants; he spends his winters abroad; he lets the other fellows pay the war taxes, pensions, Red Cross and Patriotic Funds, etc., etc.; he enjoys a guaranteed minimum for his wheat; treats his farm hands in a way which would not be tolerated in commercial or industrial circles; wants government ownership of railways so that the tax-payer will provide lower freight rates for crop moving; wants everything he consumes, internally and externally, put on the free list; wants soldiers settled on the land "with the aid," as he specifically states, "of public funds," and a whole lot of other things too numerous to mention.

"The farmer is the most prosperous individual on the face of the Dominion. He was prosperous before the war, if we ignore his wild gamble in 'central' real estate, but today his prosperity, his well-being, stands head and shoulders above that of any other industry in the whole list of Canadian enterprise. The huge profits derived directly through Europe's war has put the farmer in exceptionally happy circumstances, from an operating point of view. He has been enabled to pay off his original machinery debts, also to purchase new machinery; he has been able to extend the quantity of land under cultivation, sometimes to the extent of two or three fold; he has a lot of money in the bank, and a few Victory Bonds—in fact he has everything needed to make him the most contented individual in Canada, with the added assurance of another two years' highly favorable market conditions.

"But he is not satisfied. Successful as he undoubtedly has been, and as he undoubtedly will continue to be, he still wants more—he wants the other 25 per cent. of the world's goods which slipped by him when orders were placed for munitions. The farmer will get little sympathy from the other members of this national community. If circumstances were adverse to the farmer's interests, one could appreciate the endeavors towards 'reform.' The farmer merely exposes himself to a charge of being money-mad—his political platform being devised essentially with the object (so he declares) of still further adding to the distended condition of his pocket book. When the farmer's condition is not a happy one; when it is not fortified by large cash equities, it will be time enough to try and disturb the economic safeguard of a nation that has just begun to find itself capable of producing the finished article from a great reservoir of raw material, and thus give employment to our present population and perhaps absorb millions of newcomers from abroad. Canada cannot live by farming alone, but she can grow to be a great nation if industrial possibilities are cultivated alongside the natural development of the farm areas."

Manitoba Grain Growers

A Good Fashion

IT is becoming fashionable among local associations to have their annual statements and all dues for the year forwarded to the Central office early in December. A few are still out. It is not always good to be fashionable, but when the fashion is of this kind it's worth getting in on. If your statement and dues for the year ending November 30 last are not yet in—you would be doing Central a good turn by moving them along as quickly as you can. Thank you.

Education for Citizenship

Topic for January

It goes without saying that democracy, placing the governing power in the hands of the people, requires of them intelligent acquaintance with the common interests of life and of the community, in order that they may exercise that power judiciously and effectively. To place power in the hands of the ignorant, the biased, the mentally untrained, is to prepare the way for speedy and certain shipwreck.

Hence democracy stands for universal and compulsory and effective education. The citizen must be furnished with that mental equipment which will enable him to be a man among men, a citizen among citizens, and I think it is becoming clearer every day that such education will mean more than the 3 R's—Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic. I do not undervalue them—I wish they were more thoroughly taught in Canada today—and when I speak of something to be added I do not mean any fads or frills of ornamental studies. What I think is urgently demanded is that a child be definitely prepared for the duties and responsibilities of the life he is to live with his neighbors.

A boy should know not only how to grow wheat, but how to market it and how to handle a bank account. He should know in a practical way the work and methods of the municipal council. He should understand how to act as a member or an officer of an agricultural society or a school board. He should be acquainted by practice with working in association with his neighbors. He should from boyhood know and feel that he exists to serve his community and that the man who lives only for himself or for his family is a shirker. In a word Education in our democracy must practically prepare for co-operative participation in the ordinary service of the community life.

Democracy in Canada

The perennial weakness of modern democracy has been its failure to prepare the youth of the nation for their responsibilities as citizens. As a result, democracy has never in any modern state had any sort of adequate trial. Even in the best nations only a paltry fraction of the people have ever intelligently impressed their personal ideals upon the community. Democratic government at best has been government of the people for the people, by a few of the people. The democracy of the future, in Canada and elsewhere must set itself diligently to the task of actualizing the ideal of equal opportunity, and of preparing its people for full participation in the life of the state. For this it will be necessary to extend national education far beyond the old bounds and to give it closer touch with actual life.

The Status of the Teacher

There must be radical improvement in the status of teaching as a profession. Judicious means must be devised for making it a national service to which men and women of first class ability will be attracted as a worthy life task. The training of teachers should be standardized so that an individual qualified to teach in one province shall have equal standing in any other province or territory in Canada. Teachers should not only be trained in the practical branches that have often been neglected, but as far as possible inspired with the ideal of becoming community leaders, devoting their lives to the interests of the people among whom they live. The provision of adequate remuneration, teachers' residences and provision for suitable retirement allowances, will operate toward the attainment of this ideal.

Wider Co-operation

In the matter of framing educational policy, democracy must provide for wider co-operation among the various elements

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood

306, Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg

in the community. The state must regard education as a primary obligation and provide for it with more generous allocation of funds than ever before. Trustees and the general public must take more active part in framing the program of studies. Wider units of administration than the local sections may be found to be advantageous. The increasing use of the school plant as a community centre and the progressive adaption of buildings and grounds for that purpose are practical changes that are demanded in the immediate future.

Country and City

As the towns and cities are increasingly being equipped with facilities for technical study, country districts must have established at convenient points, agricultural schools, on a basis similar to those of Denmark to which young men and women could come in winter sessions for general and technical training. This, with the provision of district scholarships for agricultural college and university tuition would assist in the great task of giving the country district and country school equal opportunity with the city and the city student.

The Democratic Principle

Pervading and permeating the whole system from the earliest classes to the most advanced there must be the democratic ideal and the democratic spirit. Lessons of self discipline and self control, of mutual forbearance and mutual helpfulness should reach the child in its home life, long before formal education is begun. And from the first school days the child should be taught, judiciously and sympathetically, by precept and example and personal practice, the great fundamental and democratic truth that we are members one of another and that the only satisfactory greatness attainable in human life is through simple loving service of one's fellowmen. As knowledge grows from more to more there should be the constant following of the expanding personality with the teaching of the larger opportunity and the increasing responsibility for service to one's fellowmen. Such teaching cannot be merely formal or technical or perfunctory. It must be thrilled with the power of devoted personality. It must be such as shall not merely teach, but inspire and impel to personal unselfishness and public spirit.

A New Responsibility

The idea that education is not a matter for the first twelve years only, or the first sixteen, or the first twenty-five, but a process which must be continued through life, is not a new one; but its practical implications scarcely seem to have been given so far any practical recognition. If we are always to be learning does it not follow that some provision ought to be made for pursuing the ideal? It is true there are opportunities, there are books and people and life—but if our education generally is lamentably deficient why is there no definite attempt to provide public educational facilities both in city and country for the adult population? Why should not every community have provided for it at public expense once every week in the year a two-hours' public lecture? "A dry old lecture?" do you say? No, a fresh, interesting, vivid, vital, and enthusiastic, illustrated lecture. Why should not all our people know something about the three states of matter, about the theory of electricity, about the mechanism of a binder, about the plans for submerging a submarine, about the working of a municipal council, about the method of proportional representation, about the things which may be grown in the soil in Alaska, about the social development of the Philippine Islands, about the career of Lloyd George, about the adventures of Prince Kropotkin, about the thousand and one moving and interacting currents of the great world's life. Would two hours a week be too much time for every Canadian to give to study of spoken and illustrated messages in order to intellectual and spiritual enrichment? We have not begun the task yet. How long will our democracy be satisfied to leave the lives of our adult

population unprovided for so far as its social, intellectual and spiritual necessities are concerned? How long will it refuse to use the natural channel of developing and cultivating the spirit and the ideals of democracy by inspirational contact with the minds of the rank and file of the people?

Personal Initiative

A common and serious error in thought has been the view that if one did not get education in youth he can never get it. Stuff and nonsense! Life is a school and if one didn't learn to read and write before fifteen years of age or before fifty, there is no reason under the sun why he should not learn after that age. The same is true of other lines of learning. Scores of men and women whose early education was meagre have by personal application in later years fitted themselves for effective public service. Why do not more people follow that example? The reason is probably two-fold. First: Most people reach a stage where they are unwilling to acknowledge ignorance, and many are ashamed after school days to let it be known that they need instruction and hence are unwilling to seek it. Second: Few realize anything of the infinite possibilities there are of self-education, and not knowing its value do not energetically set themselves to seek it.

It should be a part of the work of our movement to overcome these obstacles and the prevalent inertia. We must make our people keen for progress, personally as well as communally. We must stimulate the ambition of our young people and give them no rest until they have begun the two great tasks to which our movement calls—personal discipline and development and community service.

It is being done in some places. We have in the association some who are definitely working on this problem, getting people to do things for themselves and for others, encouraging the indications of progress and the signs of aspiration. Is there someone whom for the sake of the future you can encourage to make more of himself or herself than is now being done?

Educational Questions

Do your children learn anything about taxes or methods of taxation?

Do they learn how to "move," "second" and "put" a resolution?

Do they learn any of the details of grain marketing or stock shipping?

How many men have you in the community who buy one book a year for personal culture?

Should our children memorize the names of the skirmishes and the leaders who fought in 1812-13-14?

Has your directors' board ever investigated the possibilities of the local school library as an agency for helping our cause?

Are there any adult illiterates in your community? Is it your fault?

What proportion of your young men could act efficiently as correspondent for a weekly newspaper?

The January Topic

The January topic for our locals strikes the keynote of the year. It is the preparation of our people and especially our young people for effective citizenship. We have other aims, but no need presses today as does the need for intelligent, informed, aggressive, enthusiastic citizens. We must cultivate the "divine discontent" in our people which will spur them on to seek amelioration of conditions. That is a very different thing from the bolshevism which sets its victim's hand against every man and every man's hand against him. The one is deliberate and reasoned and co-operative and sanely progressive. The other is spasmodic and irrational and segregative and revolutionary. The former is the very essence and spirit of our movement; the latter is its absolute antithesis.

Conditions have prevented the topics set for the last three months being taken up in many branches. It is hoped that January will open the possibilities of meetings being held in practically every local. Make one big Grain Growers' night in January if possible. Celebrate the return of peace. Adjust your machinery for the new year. Take up a topic, this one or some other that will inspire your people and make it a night to be remembered. That will take work. You can't inspire anybody with "cauld kail." Get some-

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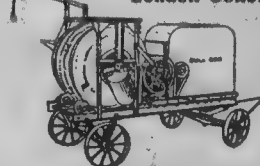
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The Certificate is a pocket sized folder containing 10 spaces upon which to affix W-S. S. It costs you nothing, and as soon as you have filled one, you are entitled to another. Fill in your name and address in spaces provided.

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A certificate with one or more W-S. S. thereon will be registered for you without charge at any Money-Order Post Office. This protects the owner in case such certificate is lost, stolen or destroyed, when on application at the Post Office where certificate was registered, your money will be refunded.

THE THRIFT STAMP

In order to make it easier to acquire W-S. S., you can buy THRIFT Stamps of the value of 25 cents each. These do not earn interest, but 16 of them affixed to a Thrift Card are exchangeable for a W-S. S. Every man, woman and child should be saving for stamps, as a personal as well as a patriotic duty.

\$5.00 for \$4.00

body on the job of providing some thought material. Have somebody tell your people just how efficient or inefficient for citizenship the education in your neighborhood for the past fifteen years has been. Find out how many of your teen-age and twenty-age young people are systematically studying anything. Dig into the possibilities of a month's night school in your neighborhood a school for grown-ups, giving them practical and useful life material. Have you no ex-teacher who could put up the goods? Why haven't you a singing school? What can you do, what will you do for education in your community this New Year?

The Brandon Program

It never was a poor one yet—always had something interesting, instructive, inspiring. It won't fall down in 1919.

R. B. Maxwell, president of the Great War Veterans will represent returned soldiers and their interests.

W. J. Black, chairman of the Soldiers' Settlement commission will deal with soldiers and land settlement.

Hon. R. S. Thornton, Minister of Education will present the educational situation in Manitoba.

G. W. Prout, M.L.A. will speak on the operation of the Manitoba Rural Credits System.

Miss Mary P. McCallum of the Grain Growers' Guide will speak on some phases of women's work.

J. R. Murray, Eastern Manager of the United Grain Growers' Ltd., will represent the company.

Roderick McKenzie the Veteran Vice-President of the Canadian Council of Agriculture will deal with Dominion issues.

These and other speakers with the discussion of the revised Farmers' Platform will furnish a program that you cannot afford to miss. Be at Brandon, January 8, 9, 10.

The Spiritual Task

I know many people do not like the word. They are afraid of it. Afraid it may be too deep, or too high or too abstract for them, afraid it may involve them with various mysterious things they would prefer to avoid. Yet spiritual is the word. The great task before the Grain Growers is a spiritual task.

Let us get away from all "preachy" and "churchy" and theological associations of the term for the time. "Spiritual" has to do with the spirit of a man. The task of the next few years for the Grain Growers will be that of creating and extending in the hearts of our population "public spirit"; the spirit which leads men to look around them, to learn, to know, to think, to plan, to work for the common well being; the spirit which leads men to estimate in their own inner thinking the moral quality of conditions and projects and movements and laws, and to decide the relation of their own life to its environment by clear seeing, intelligence and moral principle. Only by such a spiritual revitalization of our populace can we hope for any real national progress.

Such a task is not in the realm of materialism, nor that of legislation, nor that of education merely, though it may have to do with all of these. It is specifically a spiritual task, the breathing of a new spirit, the creation of a new atmosphere, the imparting of new aspirations and new ideals and new standards. Other agencies may help in the work, but to a community organization such as ours the call comes with especial urgency. The door is open to us. We have the necessary personal contact. We have received for ourselves something of that spirit. It is our primary responsibility.

It is a bigger thing than building up a great organization—though organization is needed. It is a bigger thing than legislation—though laws may help. It is greater even than the age-long fight for economic and social justice—this great task of helping a nation to find and to save its soul—this remoulding in higher and purer form of the moral and spiritual conceptions of a people. This is why today we are calling to our service more urgently than ever before the young, the aspiring, the progressive. Our faces are toward the better time, the time of national unity, of mutual understanding and co-operation, of more equitable conditions and of more effective and satisfying democracy. It is our privilege with our hearts buoyant and hopeful to call to our ranks all who look for such a renaissance and reformation, that they may join us in spreading abroad the spirit of the new and better time that is to be.

Your Last Chance at Present Prices



YOU MUST WRITE To-day To Get My Special Price

My special money-saving offer on the Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator expires on February 1st, or so long as my present stock lasts, so if you are interested in owning a high grade separator at the very lowest cost, send me your order quick.

Don't think of buying a Cream Separator of any kind or from anybody without first getting my Special Money-Saving Proposition which is good only until February 1st, 1919.

I have a big stock of my New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separators on hand that were built before the big rise in price, and I am going to not only give you the benefit of the old prices, but a Special Money-Saving Proposition if you will send in your order now or before the first of February.

Now this is a straight business proposition. I have the machines on hand ready for im-

mediate shipment. If you are needing or going to need a Cream Separator in the next six months, it will pay you to write me for it now, and get my Special Money-Saving Offer that will really save you cash money in your purchase.

But remember my offer is only good until the first of February, or so long as my present stock lasts, so it will be wise for you to write me at once, as it will not cost you anything to find out what my special offer is, but I guarantee it will save you actual cash money if you buy.



90 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Oil Splash Lubrication

500 lbs Skimming Capacity per hour

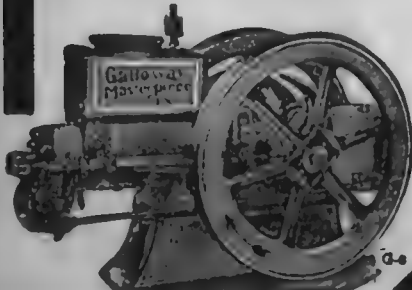
GET A Galloway "MASTERPIECE" Engine

A SIZE FOR EVERY PURPOSE 11 TO 16 HORSE POWER

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL—Try it on your own farm or place for 30 days, then if it is not entirely satisfactory, return it to me and I will return your money promptly. Galloway Engines are Masterpieces in power and efficiency. Burn Gasoline or Kerosene.

Buy for cash or on credit. A ten-year legal guarantee goes with each engine I sell. Guaranteed to develop power far in excess of their ratings. The following superior features are all good reasons why you should choose a Galloway engine to do your work: Large bore, long stroke; valves in the head. Hercules

cylinder head. Masterpiece ignitor. Economy carburetor, no overheating. Perfected oiling. Improved fuel feed. You need this engine for your farm power. More than 20,000 satisfied farmers are using Galloway engines right now. Write right now for full particulars and price on the size you require.



Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Ltd.
WINNIPEG

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Officially Conducted for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

Demand Educational Test

That the question of Canada's foreign born population is a serious problem no one questions; but a true solution is another matter and leaves room for great difference of opinion. Now that the war is ended and peace is once more in sight, interest is again being directed towards a solution along the lines of an educational test; which is recommended by the following resolution recently adopted at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Theodore Local, No. 219, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Limited:—

The resolution was moved by E. J. Smith and adopted by the meeting: "Whereas, the world-war has, so to speak, depleted the country of the English-speaking man-power and the voter; and in the past years the Dominion Government saw fit to flood the country with all kinds of people from Europe, and many of them of an inferior class, and the majority of the said people are from an enemy country, who have not and will not assist with Canada's war debt, and while our country's best blood is being shed in Europe for freedom and justice, that people following instructions are taking control of our public schools and municipal affairs, through the ballot, the same being a detriment to the country at large;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the Theodore Local, No. 219, of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, in regular session, do demand of the present Provincial Assembly to enact a law requiring an educational test in English before qualifying for a vote, and in so doing protect the country on behalf of the British born."

A National School System

The war has changed the viewpoint of many people on a host of questions. The smug indifference which characterized the real estate boom days immediately preceding the war, during which period many evils had been permitted to creep into the warp and woof of Canadian life, have for the present been

replaced by a lively anxiety regarding the more immediate problems. One which looms the largest affects the foreign population. Upon the need of a general system of education and a common language there can be scarcely two opinions, and that such a condition has not been brought about before the great world-war forced it upon the public conscience, is entirely the result of the hurry in which Canadian commercial interests and politicians have been to exploit Canada's alien and other foreign immigrants. All political parties have vied with each other in their race to secure the naturalization of these people, not for the purpose of making them good citizens, but solely to enable them to use the Galicians, Germans, Austrians, Italians, etc., on election day.

The resolution adopted by the Theodore local, demanding an educational test is along right lines. But it should never be overlooked that an educational test is by no means a guarantee of fitness to exercise the franchise. All who have taken any interest in the government of their country are painfully conscious of the fact that the most vitiating and degrading influence in the political life of all democratic countries does not come from the illiterate classes, but from those who, possessing education and even culture, do not scruple to use the ignorance and poverty of the less fortunate sections of the community, to the advancement of their own selfish political ends. Another fact in the same connection is the natural enquiry as to whether the educational test will be more likely to purify the ideals of the foreign population, along political lines, when such unworthy examples are set by the large class of British born, possessing educational advantages, who are so frequently guilty of both buying and selling their political birthrights for a mess of pottage.

This is no brief for ignorance and illiteracy; but merely an attempt to draw attention to the fact that moral standards and ideals must accompany education; otherwise it is not only no better, but worse.

Universal Free Trade Only Can Prevent War

Reasons for United States opposition to League of Nations Proposals are Attributed to American Protectionists.

By J. B. Musselman.

This is the second of a series of articles dealing with the question of the establishment of the permanent peace of the world through the formation of a League of Nations.

In the first article, the writer endeavored to show that, by the great victory of the Allies in Europe, it had become possible for Democracy to permanently enforce the peace of the world, and that this end can be accomplished only through the formation of a League of Nations or United States of the World, the members of which will agree to submit their international difference to the findings of an international court. It was stated that effective military and naval forces for the policing of the world and for the enforcing of the findings of the Court of Nations will have to be maintained, but that the maintenance of permanent peace must depend primarily on the establishment of justice and equity between nations, and the removal thus of the prime causes of the war, rather than upon mere repression of the legitimate aspirations of nations and races. This article is intended to deal principally with the chief causes of war, and why there is opposition to the "League of Nations" proposed.

Principal Causes of War

The prime causes of war have never been many, and they are growing fewer as civilization advances. Most of the reasons which have been given for going to war in times past, have been excuses rather than reasons, so far as the aggressor is concerned.

Racial hatred in the early ages was no doubt the cause of many wars. Yet, upon close analysis, it would be found that this hatred was based upon causes visibly more specific than mere lack of propinquity between races. The Black has hated the Caucasian because he feared the latter, as he had good reasons to. The American Indian hated the white man because the white man was an usurper. The Mongolian hates the European because the European has always been the aggressor. Yet all these have learned to live together in peace and amity when justice and fairness are the guiding principles of the dominating white man in his dealings with others.

Religious Differences

Religious differences have been advanced as fruitful causes of wars. Christian and Jew have been enemies. Mohammedan and Christian have hated and warred with each other, as have also Protestant and Catholic. Yet it is doubtful if the world has ever had a war which was primarily actuated by religious differences or purely religious motives; at least, all such have had

(Continued on Page 14)

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Overalls
Shirts &
Gloves

Known from
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Bob Long says:

"My overalls and shirts are the best made, because—I know what a man wants—long wear, solid comfort and all-round satisfaction."

Insist on "Bob Long" brand, and ask for Big 11—the big grey overalls—the cloth with the test.

R. G. LONG & CO., Limited, Toronto, Canada

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Pays 100% Every Year

"An Imitation—
be it Ever so
Good—is Still
an Imitation"

Hundreds of progressive farmers have written that "the Nisco Spreader pays for itself every year"—"the most profitable investment on the farm"—"it doubles the yield"—"saves its cost"—"couldn't farm without it"—and other such statements. These letters mean much to the man who is farming for profit. They are conclusive evidence to any farmer willing to consider the facts. They prove the statements of Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges. They prove that you should own a

NISCO

The New Idea

The "NISCO" is THE ORIGINAL wide-spreading spreader, the machine that revolutionized old-fashioned methods—that has always been the leader in quality, improvements and popularity. Has solid bottom with chain conveyors. Pulverizes thoroughly and spreads evenly 5 to 7 ft. wide. Drives with heavy sprockets and chain—no gears. Low down, light draft. Loads and pulls without undue strain on man or team. Saves time, reduces labor.

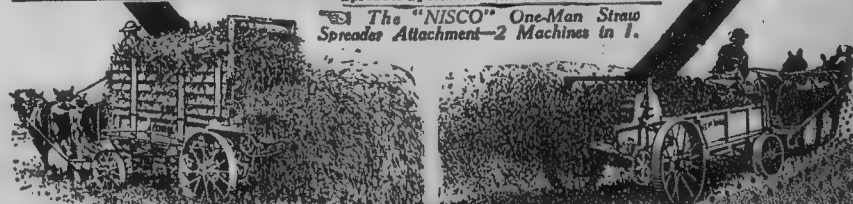
"I use your Spreader and find it far superior to others in construction, durability and efficiency. The manure goes from a third to a half farther than when spread by hand. It saves at least a third of the time of man and team, not to speak of saving fertilization value by even and widespreading. Your spreader can soon be made to pay for itself." J. F. P. THURSTON, Indiana.

See your "Nisco" dealer. He is pretty busy and may not get around to you. Call him up and when you go in, insist on the "Nisco"—the machine you are sure of. If you don't know him, we'll send you his name and a free copy of "Helping Mother Nature," a splendid book on soil fertility.

NEW IDEA SPREADER CO.

Spreader Specialists Coldwater, O

The "NISCO" One-Man Straw Spreader Attachment—2 Machines in 1.



"I purchased one of your Spreaders eight years ago and it has spread all of my manure from 50 head of stock during that time. It has easily paid for itself each year. Any farmer having more than five head of stock cannot afford to be without it unless he is especially fond of spreading manure by hand, which I am not." C. E. HOUGH, Conn.



Cost per Tire— or Cost per Mile

EVERY man who drives a car soon learns that there is no economy in a cheap, inferior tire.

—that, year in and year out, he pays less for tires when he buys good ones even at a higher cost per tire.

Goodyear business was built entirely on that idea. Men found that under fair treatment Goodyear Tires gave more mileage than other tires.

So Goodyear business made a rapid growth. That growth soon brought down the cost of Goodyear Tires and gave motor car owners still more mileage for their money. For, a gigantic institution came into existence. Goodyear became a world-wide business. Goodyear made so many tires that the most modern machines, the most expert chemists, and highly skilled workmen could be employed.

The result is that Goodyear Tires now more than ever are bought on value instead of price.

At any Goodyear Service Station you can learn why Goodyear Tires cost less per mile than other tires.

Once you try Goodyear you will never again buy on the cost-per-tire basis.

**The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
of Canada, Limited**

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA

(Continued from Page 13)

other contributing causes. In any event, except as they may be so called in an appeal to the racial and religious prejudices, racial and religious wars are a thing of the past. Personal ambition of the despot has seldom been the prime cause of war, and this power also has been fully broken. No single man will again ever plunge a great nation into war.

The aggressions of man upon his fellow and of nation against nation, will in the final analysis be found to have been the chief causes of all wars, rather than the more romantic and picturesque causes which historians love to give. The well nigh universal cause of war has ever been, and will ever be so long as wars continue, the two contending forces of economic exploitation and of resistance thereto. The Indian and white man might never have warred if the latter had not robbed the former of his birthright. All the many wars of Spain in America might have been averted had Spain sought no unfair economic advantage in her dealings with the native population, or later with her own colonies. The United States seceded because of economic injustice perpetrated by the mother country.

Economic Causes

It is not possible to trace the economic causes of every war as clearly as the foregoing, but it is safe to state that the world has never known a great war which had not been either as its chief or contributory cause, the desire either of some nation to take something from the people of another nation without giving adequate returns for it, or of a class within the nation to perpetuate its power to exploit the rest of the nation.

To this general rule, the great world war is no exception. Its fundamental causes were purely economic. There was no race hatred or religious prejudice and if Germany had not been persuaded, first, that she could quickly win the war, and second, that she could rob the rest of the world of much that it possessed, or had she been unable to persuade her Allies that great monetary gain would accrue to them and her avaricious merchant and financial princes that enormously valuable trade privileges with the conquered world would be theirs as a reward, even her autocrats would not have dared to make war. Germany had no longing for the mere possession of territory. Her treatment of those territories which she did overrun showed clearly that what she wanted was the wealth, both actual and potential, of other nations.

If all nations had equal opportunity of access to the natural resources of the earth, and if all nations knew that none might monopolize for their own exclusive use, what every democrat must confess is by nature intended for the maintenance of all, the maintenance of international peace would be a simple and easy task.

Tariffs Conducive to War

But while those few nations who happen to be in possession of the great bulk of the earth's natural resources continue to show determination to hog them for themselves, and by all manner of artificial and aggressive trade restrictions imposed upon import trade, deny to other nations the free exchange of their own commodities for those which they must purchase, the maintenance of peace will be a task to be accomplished only by armed forces sufficiently powerful to crush every aspiration for development of the less fortunate nations. Indeed, a high protective tariff world will always be a warring world.

No one would contend that the United States of America could hold together or live at peace with each other if they departed from their policy of free trade within the Union. No more can the various countries of the world permanently live at peace while each seeks to exploit the other by the imposition of high import tariffs, and other burdensome restrictions upon the free exchange of commodities.

There is nothing which the best friends of the new nations in central Europe fear more than the setting up of tariff barriers between them. In such thrive all the fell germs of war, and with them, those small nations will never be free from strife.

Facts Well Understood

These facts are well understood by students of international jurisprudence, and this is why such opposition to the formation of any really effective League of Nations is already manifested. In the United States Senate recently, when President Wilson's proposal was under discussion, a good deal of opposition was offered from high protectionist legislators, and that at a time when the idea was still immensely popular. We shall perhaps not see very open opposition in Canada to the formation of such a League of Nations, but if it shows danger of being a really effective League, the opposition will be there, and will be none the less powerful because it is camouflaged. Watch for it. The peace of the world will be a small consideration for the protectionist to exchange the retention of his full power to "reap where he sowed not" and when he goes to offer sacrifice, he will do it in the same old way, in the name of patriotism, and he will do it shamelessly.

Subjects for Debates

Word has been received by the Educational Committee of the Grain Growers' Association, from S. E. Greenway, director of the Extension Department of the Saskatchewan Agricultural College, to the effect, that his department is only in a position, at the present time, to supply material for debates on the following subjects: "Co-operative Trading"; "Co-operative Banking"; "Consolidated Rural Schools"; "The Tractor vs. the Horse"; "Military Training"; "Moth-ers' Pensions"; "Government vs. Private Ownership"; "Protection vs. Free Trade"; "Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities"; "Single Tax."

In explaining his desire to assist in this matter to the best of his ability, Mr. Greenway says: "My work is confined exclusively to Agricultural Extension. I regret to say that our facilities for doing this work are not nearly as great as I personally could wish, nor as the situation calls for. Any facilities for providing debating material for your locals simply does not exist. It is a matter which I have been most anxious to undertake, but I am not very familiar myself with the subject, I have been unable to give the service which I had hoped."

Concerning Microbes

"Spanish Flu" is apparently not the only thing which is infectious, judging by the Lawrence Local of the United Farmers of Alberta. According to a resolution adopted on September 23, they have imbibed the "strike" microbe, which appears to be very prevalent all over Canada at the present time and is almost as much so as the "Flu."

Their resolution reads: "Whereas, the government has shown a disposition to refuse the entreaties made from time to time by farmers unorganized and otherwise; and whereas, the farmers at this time are laboring under severe difficulties, which handicap their supreme efforts in producing to full capacity their holdings; and whereas, the manufacturers of this country are obtaining excessive profits on their machinery to the detriment of the farmers, and whereas, labor unions have recourse to 'strikes' to bring about necessary reforms; Therefore be it resolved, that this convention here assembled place itself on record as ordering a general strike of all farmers belonging to the union, until such time as the government sees fit to remove the duties on all farm machinery."

United Grain Growers Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the United Grain Growers Limited was held in Calgary on December 18 and 19. There were 274 delegates in attendance representing the shareholders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It was the most representative meeting of the company that has ever been held, due to the system of selecting delegates from each local group. Hon. T. A. Crerar, president of the company, came from Ottawa especially to attend and preside at the sessions. It was remarked by many delegates who had attended company meetings for years past, that this was the most harmonious meeting in the history of the company. It was also marked by an exceptionally high order of business ability. There was a genuine and outspoken feeling of pride in the accomplishments of the farmers' own company and confidence was expressed in the future. The confidence was shown very clearly by the fact that every member of the old board of directors was re-elected for office.

In his opening address, Mr. Crerar reviewed the business operations of the company during the past year, showing the profit or loss on the various departments of the business. The balance sheet and profit and loss account was presented in full and a detailed explanation was given by C. Rice-Jones, first vice-president and acting general manager. After a very full discussion of the representatives, they were unanimously adopted and the board of directors was authorized to continue the progressive policy which has been followed in the past.

The by-laws passed by the directors during the year were all confirmed by the shareholders. A large number of resolutions sent in from local groups were seriously considered by the meeting and treated on their merits. The democratic organization of the company provides that every shareholder in attendance and every local group constituting the company have the utmost freedom in placing their views before the annual meeting.

President's Annual Address

The report submitted by the President, Hon. T. A. Crerar, on behalf of the directors, pointed out that the annual meeting was rather a unique occasion as it marked the first milestone in the growth of United Grain Growers Ltd.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co., the first of the farmers' business organizations formed in Western Canada to succeed in a large way in a business sense, had been in existence 12 years, while the other partner in the union, The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., came into being five years ago.

The almost entirely unanimity of opinion among the shareholders as to the wisdom of this step was a happy augury for the success of the future and clearly indicates the strong conviction on the part of the individual shareholders of the value of the solidarity and of standing together. The experience of the past year had more than justified the wisdom of the step taken.

The farmers' organizations and the business of the company, had gone far beyond the kindergarten stage. The former were now recognized as great forces for moulding public opinion in the community while the latter was recognized as one of the great business concerns of Canada. The position of influence and strength attained by both has brought great responsibilities, that of power and influence possessed by them shall be widely used not alone from the point of view of satisfying the material wants of the farmers, but in the larger sense of making a happier and better Canada.

The report drew attention to the outstanding features of the past year affecting the business as a whole. Former methods of selling grain abroad, through exporters, had for the past two years been completely eliminated, and as a result of the necessities of war, our Allies in Europe—Great Britain, Belgium, France and Italy—had taken the purchase of foodstuffs out of the hands of private traders. All the cereals and flour on the North American continent required by the Allies, had been purchased through the Wheat Export Co., an Allied corporation created for that purpose. In addition, some 18 months ago, the Canadian government appointed a board of grain supervisors with very wide powers over the handling of Canadian grain.

Substantial Progress Made During Another War Year—Financial Statement Satisfactory—Officers Re-elected

This board fixed the price of wheat in Canada for last year's and this year's crops, as well as the margins for buying grain in country elevators. It was not possible to say how long these conditions would remain, but it was reasonable to expect that it will be for some time to come.

An Adverse Season

Attention was drawn to crop conditions, both in 1917 and 1918, showing that the present year produced results which, from the farmers' standpoint, were serious and at the same time disappointing, particularly after the fine efforts that had been put forth, often under serious handicaps, to produce as much grain as possible when it was so badly needed.

Dealing with the business of the company, the report shows that the total number of country elevators operated by the company is 343; of these 232 are owned by the company and the balance are leased from the Manitoba government. The company also owned and operated a large number of flour warehouses and owned 181 coal sheds in the three Western provinces; all of which were being operated by the company. The total amount of grain handled by the company during the year was 29,879,672 bushels, and the total amount handled since the company was first organized in 1906 reaches a total of 307,125,523 bushels of farmers' grain.

The increased cost of operation, caused by increased wages for elevator operators and staff, extra price of gasoline and oils, and everything else required in the operation of elevators, was pointed out, together with the difficulties which were encountered through lack of efficient help and other causes of that kind. In spite of the many obstacles which had to be overcome, the company has handled a large volume of grain during the past year, and it is shown that the shareholders and customers of the company are generally well satisfied with the service rendered. In the commission department one of the difficulties which had to be faced was the fixing of prices; this no doubt decided many farmers to sell their grain direct to the elevator, instead of adopting their usual practice of special binning and then shipping on consignment.

The company was operating a large terminal elevator at Fort William and private elevators at Port Arthur. The work of these departments was fully explained to the delegates.

Co-operative Livestock Marketing

Dealing with the livestock department, it was shown that this business had increased by leaps and bounds. Offices were now established at the stockyards at Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton and the total number of cars handled during the year was 4,402. The farmers were realizing the advantages of shipping livestock on the carlot plan, as against selling to the itinerant drover, and the business was bound to increase.

A great deal remained to be done on the marketing of Canadian livestock. The large surplus over Canadian requirements must be marketed outside of Canada, so the price in Liverpool or Chicago really determined, in the main, the prices Canadian stock raisers obtain. Progress in the future lay largely in the way of improvements in marketing facilities. Livestock transportation to market must be made as good as possible. Our Canadian meats must be prepared in the best manner and a reputation for quality in the markets of the world secured and held. Along with this we must see that our stuff reaches its market in the most direct and economical manner possible. Canada should become a great livestock country, and we should steadily bend our efforts towards helping in this direction.

Dealing with the co-operative supply department, the report showed that the expansion has been very rapid. In Winnipeg the company now owned two warehouses, one on Market Street, where its showrooms were, and the other in Elmwood. The latter was a large storage house of reinforced concrete located upon a site of about eleven acres, with good facilities for loading and unloading cars. The company also owned a large reinforced concrete warehouse in Calgary with a site of about three and a half acres, while in addition warehouses had been leased in Regina and Saskatoon.

The total sales in the co-operative department amounted to \$5,925,791.

Balance Sheet Shows Strong Position

A consideration of the balance sheet of the company, at the end of its first year as a united company, showed it to be in a very strong position. The subscribed capital had increased from \$2,782,000 to \$2,891,000 while the paid up capital had increased from \$1,825,300.32 to \$2,159,763.16.

The shareholders capital and surplus amounted to \$4,058,245.75 as compared with \$3,484,656.21 a year ago, making an increase during the year of \$573,589.54. The shareholders surplus was divided between current surplus of \$2,032,970.12 and capital surplus of \$2,025,275.63. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the earnings of the company for the year amounted to \$3,047,395.66. These covered all the departments under review. A study of the statements published last year with those then under consideration readily showed that the company has made splendid progress during this period. The auditors for United Grain Growers Ltd., are Messrs. John Scott & Co., chartered accountants of Winnipeg. In the certificate attached to the balance sheet, they stated that the balance sheet was properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the company's affairs as at August 31, 1918, also that the quantities and values of the stocks of grain, machinery, etc., were in accordance with the inventories and valuations prepared and certified to by the company's officials, while the securities covering the investments in bonds, stocks and shares have been produced for inspection and all their requirements as auditors have been complied with.

Profit and Loss Account

The profit and loss accounts are shown by the table on this page. The interesting feature in connection with the balance sheet, was that while the shareholders had paid in approximately \$2,160,000 on capital stock accounts, the surplus, consisting of reserves and balance carried forward to profit and loss account is approximately \$1,900,000 showing that the directors had been watching the interests of the company and building up a good reserve fund in the interests of the shareholders.

Directors and Officers Elected

Under the new by-laws of the company one third of the directors are elected for three years, one third for two years and the balance for one year. The election of directors was held after the other business of the company was completed. The following were elected: Hon. T. A. Crerar, John Kennedy, R. McKenzie and C. Rice-Jones, for the three-year term; F. J. Collyer, John F. Reid, M.P., John Morrison, and P. S. Austin, for the two-year term; Robt. Shannon, J. J. McLellan, H. C. Wingate and R. A. Parker, for the one-year term. The only new director on the board is Robt. Shannon, of Grandora, Saskatchewan. There are three directors from Manitoba, four from Saskatchewan and five from Alberta, these numbers representing the proportion of shareholders in each of the three provinces.

At the organization meeting of the board of directors held on Friday morning, the officers of the company were all re-elected as follows:—

Hon. T. A. Crerar, president and Chairman of the Board of Directors; C. Rice-Jones, 1st vice-president and general manager; John Kennedy, second vice-president; executive directors, J. F. Reid, M.P. and R. A. Parker; secretary, E. J. Fream; assistant secretary, J. A. Hand; treasurer, J. M. Black.

Public Addresses at Evening Meetings

A diversion from the general program of the annual meeting was made by having public addresses at the evening meetings. At the first evening meeting addresses were delivered to the delegates by Wm. Irvine, representing the non-partisan League and Trades and Labor Council. He dealt with the policy of reconstruction. H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, spoke on some of the problems of the organized farmers and the necessity of strengthening and mobilizing their forces for the struggle of the future. G. F. Chipman, editor of The Guide, spoke on the protective tariff and farmers' platform.

At the second evening meeting, Premier Stewart of Alberta, outlined some of the policies of the provincial government on land settlement, re-establishment of re-

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

For the Year Ending August 31, 1918

| | Revenue | Disbursements |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| By grain and merchandise accounts | \$3,047,395.66 | |
| To expenses operating line and terminal elevators, also general and administrative expenses | | \$2,317,779.91 |
| To rents of Manitoba and terminal elevators | | 131,891.43 |
| To depreciation on elevator buildings, machinery and warehouses | | 136,020.61 |
| Total | | 2,585,691.95 |
| To balance carried down | | 461,703.71 |
| Grand Total | | 3,047,395.66 |
| The profits for the year are therefore shown to be | | 461,703.71 |
| But sundry charges has to be deducted therefrom, amounting to | | 19,942.75 |
| Leaving net profits carried to the balance sheet of | | 441,760.96 |
| The balance sheet shows the total assets of the company to be | | \$3,569,176.13 |
| Made up of funds in bank and on hand | 311,443.09 | |
| Dominion of Canada war bonds | 319,620.00 | |
| Advances on bills of lading, etc. | 530,521.08 | |
| Stocks of grain, machinery, supplies, etc. | 2,472,337.22 | |
| Miscellaneous supplies, etc. | 124,756.13 | |
| Stocks, shares, membership seats, etc. | 1,353,460.03 | |
| Total current assets | | 5,112,137.55 |
| To these must be added the capital assets amounting to \$3,247,038.58 and consisting of elevator buildings and machinery, less depreciation | | 2,797,303.86 |
| Real estate | | 387,195.37 |
| Office furniture and equipment | | 62,539.35 |
| Total assets | | 8,359,176.13 |
| The liabilities are divided into three classes, being current liabilities of \$3,079,167.43, capital liabilities of \$1,221,762.95, and shareholders' capital and surplus of \$4,058,245.71, the details being:— | | |
| Current Liabilities: | | |
| Loans, etc. | 1,988,029.49 | |
| Outstanding orders, cash tickets, etc. | 226,333.92 | |
| Accounts and bills payable, etc. | 658,080.53 | |
| Shareholders' dividends, payable September 1, 1918 | 206,723.49 | |
| Total current liabilities | | 3,079,167.43 |
| Capital Liabilities: | | |
| Debentures | 62,549.57 | |
| Mortgages | 1,159,213.38 | |
| Total capital liabilities | | 1,221,762.95 |
| Shareholders' Capital and Surplus: | | |
| Capital stock, paid up | 2,159,763.16 | |
| General reserve | 1,500,000.00 | |
| Special contingency reserve | 100,000.00 | |
| Balance at credit of profit and loss account | 298,482.50 | |
| Total shareholders' capital and surplus | | 4,058,245.75 |
| Making the total liabilities balance with the assets of | | 8,359,176.13 |

turned soldiers and mothers' pensions. Lieut. Johnson, representing the Returned Soldiers Organization, spoke of their life overseas and the necessity of re-establishing them in civil life again on a basis of justice and a square deal rather than charity. Geo. Hoadley, M.L.A., leader of the opposition in the Alberta legislature delivered an address upon the new problems facing the country.

Fourteen Deaths in Car Fire

A tourist sleeping car on a C.P.R. train going east caught fire near Bonheur, 130 miles west from Fort William on the morning of December 17. Fourteen lives were lost in the fire, origin of which is not known for certain, though there seems reason to believe that it was caused by the overturning of a spirit lamp, or other device for heating food for a child. The verdict of the coroner's jury is as follows: "We, the coroner's jury empanelled to enquire into the death of certain persons whose bodies are now lying dead at Ignace, hereby find that the said deceased persons were passengers in a tourist car No. 6028 on No. 4 C.P.R. train, which arrived at Bonheur district of Kenora about 6.53 a.m., December 17, and that the said car caught fire about the time last mentioned and the fire spread so rapidly that the said persons were unable to get out in time and were burned to death. The fire in our opinion started in or about berth No. 1. But we are unable to find what caused the fire. In our opinion, if the porter had exercised better judgment and had not run to another car for assistance, but had used the fire extinguishers, which were at hand for the purpose, the results might not have been so serious. The train crew did everything possible and no blame can be attached to them. In our opinion it would be advisable from time to time to put porters through a fire drill and have them fully instructed in the use of fire-fighting apparatus."

Official List of Dead

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has handed out the following revised list of those who lost their lives in the fire at Bonheur, as far as they have been identified: Miss E. Schmidt, ticketed Lockwood, Sask., to Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Monkman and baby, Consort, Alberta; Mr. B. Clancy, Calgary; Mrs. Richards, ticketed Regina to Napanee, Ontario; Mrs. Hilda Dilworth and child, St. James, ticketed to Elora; Mrs. C. L. Buchanan, ticketed Winnipeg to St. John; Mrs. C. N. Hunter, Regina; Pte. Larmour, ticketed Winnipeg to Iroquois. There are still three bodies of adults unidentified.

Statement by C.P.R.

In a statement given out from the office of D. C. Coleman, vice-president of the C.P.R., it is pointed out that the whole train was heated by steam from the engine, and that there was no fire on the train except in the engine. The statement says:—

"It is our belief that the fire started in the berth occupied by these unfortunate passengers through the overturning of a spirit lamp or some other device used to heat food for the baby. The use of such lamps in a railway car is forbidden by law, and notices to that effect are displayed in our coaches. There is no necessity for their use, as means are provided in tourist cars and dining cars for heating food for children. Nevertheless, certain passengers persist in trying to evade the regulations, and we have had more than one fire started in cars through the overturning of these lamps, fortunately without the disastrous results which followed this fire.

"The corroborative evidence in this case is fairly strong. We have signed statements from two persons who were at the Winnipeg station when No. 4 pulled out the previous night to the effect that a man and woman who boarded that train were seen previously trying to heat food for a child with a spirit lamp. Unfortunately neither of these witnesses reported the matter to our station constables. In addition to that, the porter informed the coroner's jury that a dining car waiter in passing through the car during the night remarked that he observed a smell of spirit in the front end, where the fire afterwards broke out."

She Proved His Ignorance

"It seems to me, my dear," remarked the young husband, at the Christmas dinner, "that there is something wrong with this cake."

"That shows what you know about it," laughed the bride triumphantly; "because it says in the cook-book that it is perfectly delicious."

Men for the Task

*The Paramount Question of the Farmers' Movement—
By W. R. Wood, Secretary Manitoba Grain Growers' Association*

PERHAPS no achievement of the western farmers' movement has been more generally recognized than its training of men for public service, and especially for the representation of rural interests. It has been admitted and frequently mentioned in recent years by bankers, manufacturers and other representatives of urban interests that agriculture is provided with men who have made careful study of economic and fiscal problems and who are fully qualified to meet the ablest representatives of other interests in conference or upon the public platform. Such a result is eminently worth while, and is a source of gratification to everyone who is interested in the cause. It would be entirely gratuitous to enter upon any proof or illustration of the fact that such results have been attained. In all three prairie provinces the names of farmers who have equipped themselves through services of the farmers' movement for expert public service are honored household words. In commerce and industry, in legislation and in administration, their ability has been amply proved, and they are known as among the strongest men in our Canadian public life. No one who knows the history of the west would minimize the good work done in this regard, nor accord any whit less than their full meed of recognition to the men who have been fitted so effectively for the service of the community.

Have We Met The Need?

But if the grain growers' movement would do justice to itself and to the nation whose general well-being is its fundamental objective, the question must be asked: Has the movement today the men needed for the demands of the immediate future? Outside the dozen or so who have become conspicuous, outside those who are actually in the harness on staff or directorate, how many men have we available today? As the present workers lay down the burden in the natural course, have we at hand ready to assume the responsibility, fitted to undertake service, a reserve on which to depend. Suppose that on the conclusion of peace the government of the Dominion should call on these men whose ability has been proved, to serve on a board of national reconstruction, have we other men so equipped that we might confidently expect the movement to be carried on? It might be answered, the call will not come in that way. Yet it is certain that in one form or other the period of reconstruction is going to make unparalleled demand upon the judgment and talent and conscience of the nation, and if agriculture should be found to be short of trained men, the movement must be judged to have by just so much fallen short of its high vocation.

Somebody will be needed when the new educational program is formulated to hold the chair of rural sociology and economics in each of a dozen Canadian centres of learning. Have we yet begun to train the men? Somebody will be needed in the coming years to represent rural life in dealing with the transportation interests, one who will be able to hold his own against hard-headed railway experts, whose whole life has taught them to believe that the nation exists to pay tribute to their corporations. Have we such a man? Somebody will be needed to stand for the rights of the rural community against the land shark, one equipped to resolutely repel ancient sophistries backed by insatiable greed. Could we recommend an appointment tomorrow? Somebody will be required to speak for the farmers when a senate reform commission is appointed, when a Dominion power policy comes to be formulated,

when the banking system adjustment is undertaken, when the tariff is brought genuinely under the microscope, when reforestation is taken up seriously as a national obligation, when government undertakes, on behalf of public well-being to investigate commercial co-operation. But it is vain to attempt enumeration. The tasks of the coming time are legion. The rural life of the nation ought to be vitally and practically related to every one of them, ought to be represented in every one of them by first-class judgment and knowledge and will-power and character—Have we the men?

The Every-day Demand

Nor can we afford to let the question end there. In our own immediate activities and in the affairs of the province, the municipality and the school district, there is an insistent call for qualified men. Have we, for example, the men who should represent agriculture in the next Dominion house of commons; men from off the land who have had some experience in rubbing up against other men and other classes, who have had some training in holding their own against subtle and adverse propaganda, men who know the issues and who are today earnest students of the national and the world situation? We hear on every hand that our present representatives there are largely powerless, because they are few, and because they are backed by at most only a fraction of the rural population. Suppose that our enrollment should suddenly be advanced to 100 per cent.—have we the men ready to effectively represent us at Ottawa? Have we the men needed in the next provincial legislature? It goes without saying that there will be a number of replacements. Is the rural life of the province going to be represented by rural men, men who have the rural ideal and who will not be dazzled nor intimidated by anything that the city and monied interests can present? Shall we have agriculture represented by men who can take their place in debate and in council, in judgment, in breadth of vision and executive ability with the men from the towns and cities? They do it in Denmark. Have we the men to do it in Manitoba? Have we the men for next year's municipal councils? There are many municipalities where there should be radical change. Have we men with public spirit enough to see that they ought to be serving the community and moving our municipal activities forward, toward real effectiveness and real economy? Men who get above the petty notion that "It is a thankless job," and who see first of all the possibility of serving their fellow men and of establishing better conditions in the community? We have some first-class public servants in municipal work. If our movement were doing all that might be done every rural municipal council would be the most capable group of men that could be found within the bounds. Can we get those men?

In the tasks of the immediate future we must recognize that we face a situation of stupendous and unparalleled seriousness. It is practically the remaking of modern democracy. If in taking up the gigantic task of national reconstruction we are not to be represented by the right men, men who have seen our vision and who hold our principles, we shall be represented by others, by men who are indifferent to our cause, or who are antagonistic. We may be sure the manufacturers, the corporationists, the tariffists, will be on the job. There is no doubt as to the lawyers being there, and the land speculators and the party heelers. The railways and the banks and the money interests will find men to speak for them. Need we be surprised, then, if the trend of reconstruction is found to be in certain



W. R. WOOD

The Grain Growers' Guide

directions favorable to those whose men are out and alert and active and energetic? If the farmers' movement is not to lose in the reconstruction all that it has thought itself to have gained, it will need to provide itself today with men for the work.

The Call of Our Own Movement

And in the association itself. Granting all that has been done, have we the men—all the men—that the work calls for today? How many of our districts for example, could at a day's notice nominate a dozen men capable of going over, say to North Dakota, and effectively presenting the essentials of the Canadian farm movement to a state convention? Men who are alive to our position, acquainted with our aspirations, enthusiastic for our future, and able to make a creditable presentation of our case. Do you say North Dakota is not calling for such? No, but Manitoba is. Every local in the province should have three meetings this winter, addressed by men of first-class ability and first-hand acquaintance with the work. There are 100 associations that may be counted defunct if one or more such meetings are not held. There are 100 that for lack of such meetings in the past two years have practically suspended operations. There are 50 points today waiting for stimulation and encouragement and organization. The work in Manitoba is calling for 100 alert and capable men today. Work is waiting for them this very hour. Can we furnish the men?

This is the question that presses: Have we the men for the work? What answer can we give? Speaking from the experience of a year and a half of fairly close acquaintance with the movement in Manitoba, the answer I give to the question is, "Sure thing; of course we have the men." The most encouraging and inspiring experience I have had since beginning to work with the grain growers of the west, has been the personal contact I have had with the young men of the movement. All over the province I have met them, from the Swan Valley to the American boundary, and from Saskatchewan to 30 miles east of the Red River; young men with the ideals of democracy and progress and service in their hearts; young men who are reading and thinking and training; young men, modest in demeanor, unobtrusive, and yet with the confident grip of those who have seen the vision of the new time and are determined to help realize it. As one counts over the men of this type one has met in a year and a half—and it requires no special effort to name 60 or 70 of them—though I do not yet know personally anything like half the local associations—one is enabled to answer gladly, confidently, enthusiastically, "You bet we've got the men. The very finest young manhood in the province today, with intellect that will bear comparison with the best that town or city can furnish, with vision and purpose and character that will be among the determining factors in moulding the democracy of the future are today enlisted in the farmers' movement in this west of ours. The next 30 years of Canadian history, when they are completed, will bear witness that when peace called our people to the gigantic tasks of building up the great Dominion, we were not lacking in men."

Must Provide Future Leaders

But we have not been doing these men justice in these later years. We want them for the tasks of the present and the future, but we have not been calling them into that active public service in which alone their powers can be fully developed and disciplined. We have not been systematically searching out and setting to work the individuals who have power for leadership and for outstanding service. We have not been making the demand of these men through response to which the true crown of their abilities must be attained. The time has come when a matter of so vital moment cannot be left to the care of whatever conditions may arise. The movement, as a movement, must set itself systematically and of purpose to the task of providing our future leaders with every possible facility for acquiring the full training necessary for the work. This means a larger use today and tomorrow of the manhood and the talent we have. We must come to these young men with the

challenge of a great national opportunity and crisis in our thought, and, while one set of foes has been defeated, we must call them to recognition of the fact that peace has its dangers as well as war, and that Canada today has a place for every one of them to "stand on guard" against the evils that still menace our life. As an organization, we must set them today to study and to think and to serve, that when tomorrow comes with its call to action, they may require no delay to buckle on their armor, but may step at once fully armed into the field where the soul of the nations must again be saved.

Only by such an immediate and purposeful taking up of today's duty to the men whom we have, shall we assure ourselves that tomorrow we shall have a body of leaders trained in the community ideal, trained in accurate thinking and in the preparation and presentation of ideas, trained in the principles of taxation and finance and public expenditure, trained in all that a man must know if he is to adequately represent his fellow men.

What can the association—provincial, district and local—do today to guarantee the fully equipped service battalion that Canada needs for tomorrow?

Rural Citizenship

The dominant note of education today is citizenship. We pass resolutions in our conventions and conferences emphasizing the necessity of educating our boys and girls for citizenship. Our system of education, however, is so arranged that the finished products of our schools and colleges are lawyers, doctors, preachers, teachers and farmers. We have provided adequate instruction in everything but citizenship. Our knowledge of this must be packed up by the wayside or in the school of hard knocks.

With the growth of democracy more responsibility devolves upon the average citizen, and our schools and colleges should be prepared to devote more time to direct training in citizenship. Civics has a place it is true, on the curriculum of our schools, but not a large enough place. This is especially true of our rural schools and agricultural colleges in which we are training the future rural citizens. Recent developments of our economic and social life in the country have created a demand for young men and women as leaders of our new rural movements— young men and women who understand the condition and needs of our country life, who know the principles of co-operation as applied to both the economic and the social side of life. Our agricultural schools and colleges ought to give more attention to the problems of government which arise in our rural municipalities, and school districts, and to the larger questions which affect our provincial and national life; they must open the minds of the farm boys and girls to the great possibilities of rural life; the problems of rural education and of the rural reorganization must be studied in our colleges if we are to have the necessary leaders for the progressive movements that are making for the betterment of rural life.

Canadian Banking Capital

In reply to a reader of The Guide who writes enquiring about the number of banks in Canada and their total capital, it is to be stated that the recent amalgamations have reduced the number of banks in the Dominion to 19, with an aggregate total of assets amounting to \$2,300,000,000.

This makes the average Canadian bank at the present time an institution with something like \$120,000,000 of assets.

Patriotic Funds

December 21, 1918.

SAILORES' WEEK CAMPAIGN

Previously acknowledged.....\$82.50
John T. Arthur, Hamiota, Man.....10.00
W. Roger Harries, Rounthwaite, Man.....10.00
Total.....\$52.50

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged.....\$12,772.86
Wm. Thistlewaite, Broderick, Sask.....25.00
Sarah H. Wells, Moosomin, Sask.....10.00
W. Roger Harries, Rounthwaite, Man.....10.00
Total.....12,817.86

ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged.....\$47.25
F. H. Chase, Plunkett, Sask.....2.50
Total.....\$49.75

Ontario Farmers Meet at Toronto

1,500 Delegates Present—Organization now comprises 625 Clubs with 25,000 Members—Complete Reciprocity Favored—Commercial Activities Expanding Rapidly

THE United Farmers of Ontario held the largest and most enthusiastic gathering in their history in Toronto last week. There were 1,500 delegates representing over 600 clubs. In the movement in Ontario there are now 25,000 members and 625 clubs. Throughout there was the keenest enthusiasm. There were no displays of partisan feeling. All resolutions were passed almost unanimously; evidently the politician is losing his hold in Ontario. In no particular was this more evident than in the adoption of a strong tariff reduction platform. A cause for enthusiasm was the fact that the movement now has three representatives in the Provincial House. This year, too, the United Farm Women of Ontario held sessions concurrently with the men and were received into full equality of membership.

An important move was the increase of the directors from nine to ten for each county in the province: About 40, the capitation tax, for the benefit of the Central was raised from 50 cents to \$1.00. In the election of officers, Mr. Halbert was re-elected for the fourth time and E. C. Drury, whose tariff speech was the feature of the program was re-elected as vice-president. J. J. Morrison remains as secretary-treasurer.

The discussion of an Official organ develops a strong difference of opinion, some favoring a daily and others a weekly. It was finally decided to leave the matter in the hands of the executive. The shareholders of the Publishing Company, however, decided to start a daily when \$150,000 has been subscribed and 20,000 subscriptions paid. If they wish, the directors may start on \$100,000 capital.

The resolutions that were approved in addition to those of the Canadian Council of Agriculture covered a wide range of subjects. The repeal of the war times election act was demanded. The government was asked to summon parliament immediately and lay before it its peace proposals. A permanent parliamentary committee to watch legislation was provided for.

Military training in schools was condemned just as emphatically as Sir George Foster's pet scheme for daylight saving. Great expenditures on trunk highways were condemned. The provincial department of agriculture was asked to take measures to educate urban people in cost of farm production and get before them the results of their rural surveys. Special emphasis was placed on a demand that drafted men sent to Siberia against their will should be returned immediately and that further drafts be stopped. Assistance to returned soldiers, the convention believed, should take first the form of a removal of disabilities to farming and loans of money and land only secondarily. As in the past, members of parliament will not be allowed to hold office in the U.F.O. or U.F. Company. It was decided to oppose proposed increases in express rates and to ask that paper be placed on the free list.

Demand Full Measure of Reciprocity

The farmers' platform, as approved at Winnipeg, was approved with but slight

amendment. The word "Reform" was changed to "Abolish" in connection with the federal senate and a clause was added calling for the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors in Canada. Evidently the farmers of Ontario are ready to follow their Western brethren in the matter of free trade policy. They amended a clause to provide for even a larger measure of free trade with the United States than the Winnipeg platform called for. They want each reduction of the tariff in the United States to be followed by a similar reduction in Canada.

Rapid Progress of Commercial Company

The steady, substantial and even rapid progress being made by the United Farmers' Co-operative Co. Ltd., was revealed in the reports presented. The meeting was attended by some 800 shareholders and was held on Tuesday, the day preceding the two-day annual meeting of the United Farmers of Ontario.

The meeting was satisfactory throughout. The chief cause for satisfaction centred around the financial statement and annual report covering the year's operations presented by president B. W. E. Burnaby. This shows:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Sales 1914 (part year) | \$ 3,300 |
| Sales 1915 | 226,000 |
| Sales 1916 | 410,385 |
| Sales 1917 (10 months) | 918,197 |
| Sales 1918 | 1,765,378 |
| Total profits for 1918 were | 4,102 |

A dividend of seven per cent. has been passed by the directors and will be paid in due course. This amounts to about \$1,500. The accomplishments of the year included the sale of \$83,225 of stock, increasing the capital of the company from \$9,725 to \$92,950, of which \$72,931 had been paid in. The purchase of a wholesale and retail grocery business in Toronto, which was doing a profitable business, and which had given the company a valuable business connection, was reported.

The directors have decided to purchase a seat on the livestock exchange and commence a vigorous campaign in the selling of livestock for the local clubs as soon as a capable manager can be found. It is believed that this man is in sight. Plans have been laid for the erection of warehouses at local points where the farmers want them, for the handling of supplies, the shipping of eggs and poultry, etc. The money for this will have local farmers purchasing enough stock in the central company to make it possible. The establishment of a seed cleaning plant is contemplated in order to make possible more extensive operations in the handling of grain and grass seeds.

At a meeting of the directors held Friday morning, Mr. Burnaby was re-elected president and Mr. Powers vice-president.

Ontario farmers feel that at last the movement in the province is on a firm footing and that nothing can now shake it. It was an enthusiastic, determined bunch of men who went home to their own communities to spread still further the work of organization and preach the ideals of unity and democracy voiced in every session of the Toronto meeting.

able quantity of this corn, and I have also seen a good deal of grown as far West as the Blackfoot Indian Reservation near Cut Knife in north-west Montana. On the demonstration farms it was grown under ordinary field conditions, planted in hills and also sown with a drill in rows.

Used to Protect Winter Wheat

The results obtained in growing this corn for a period of three years were not entirely satisfactory. The yield is not good under the best conditions and, although it is smaller than ordinary corn, still it freezes back early and under farm conditions it is usually grown in more exposed locations than when grown by the Indians, as they invariably grow their corn in sheltered places such as river bottoms or the warm slope of some hill, cut-bank or a protected canyon. In a good season this corn will develop a number of ears, and can be handled to advantage where hogs are allowed to harvest it themselves. It is also used to advantage by a number of farmers in Western Montana to afford winter protection with the growing of winter wheat. For this purpose the corn is sown on well prepared land and well cultivated during the season. The winter wheat is sown with the grain drill right over the corn, the stalk not being high enough to be broken by the axle of the drill. The stalks left standing through the winter hold the snow and almost invariably ensure a good stand of winter wheat.

This was not the only corn that was tried out on those 40 odd demonstration farms, many other varieties including the Minnesota 13, North-Western Dent, Longfellow and several Wisconsin varieties were also used and with the result that the squaw corn was discarded in favor of some of the other varieties. Although it has some good points, the main one, hardiness, still it is a rather unsatisfactory type of crop to handle under average farm conditions, it being so short. Even when the ears mature they are small and rather difficult to harvest unless by sheep or pigs. I have not had much experience with this corn in Western Canada, but feel sure that it will grow practically as well here as in either North Dakota or Montana, as conditions re temperature and soil do not vary greatly.

This corn has been boomed many times south of the boundary by people who really should know better. I remember in 1911 gathering a large quantity of Mandan corn for an exhibit being made by the Great Northern Railway Company at the International Land Show held in New York. The corn in this exhibit was exceptionally good, and to the uninitiated it proved to be a great attraction, but as I had to travel nearly 1,000 miles to gather it together I am consequently, not so enthusiastic with regard to its value as a farm crop, especially under our present Western conditions. Do not infer from this that I am entirely opposed to the growing of this corn, because I am not and there may be a time when it can be used to advantage in our scheme of agriculture. I am of the opinion, however, that that time has not yet arrived. —A. M. Shaw, Livestock Commissioner, Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan Seed Fair

The Saskatchewan provincial Seed Fair, held under the auspices of the College of Agriculture, will be held at Saskatoon from January 14 to 17, 1919. Entries may be made by any farmer in Saskatchewan of exhibits grown in that province by the exhibitor in 1918. Further information can be secured from S. E. Greenway, Saskatoon, Sask., to whom all exhibits should be addressed.

U.S. Winter Wheat Crop

Estimates of the United States winter wheat crop, compiled by the Federal department of agriculture, place the probable yield next year at 765,000,000 bushels from 49,027,000 acres. This, together with an average spring wheat yield in 1919, would put the total wheat yield at over a billion bushels, and exceed the record crop of 1915. An increase of over 1,500,000 acres in the area sown to winter wheat over that of last season is recorded, and the increase in yield is estimated at 80,000,000 bushels.

Field Crops

Mandan or Squaw Corn

You ask my opinion re Mandan corn. I may say that I have had considerable experience with this corn. The name Mandan was derived from the Mandan tribe of Indians who lived, and are still living in the vicinity of Mandan, North Dakota, or in the central and southern part of that state. These Indians apparently in the early years were rather more progressive than other tribes in the north. They have grown corn of this kind every year with more or less success on their reservation in North Dakota and from there the seed has been taken out to other parts of the state and the adjoining states, and it is also found in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Outside of the Mandan territory it is known as "squaw corn."

The manner of growth differs considerably from the ordinary corn grown

further south, the stalk growing only from 14 to 30 inches high with the ears forming just above the ground from one to three inches, and ears varying from two to eight inches in length. The corn itself is variegated in color, some of the ears being nearly old yellow, others containing mixed colors of blue and red. In fact, some of the ears are often found with these three colors alternately ranged over the entire ear.

In the years 1910, 1911 and 1912, it was my privilege to oversee the growing of this Mandan or squaw corn on some 40 odd demonstration farms operated by the G.N.R. Company in North Dakota and Montana. At that time a great deal of this corn was being grown by the Sioux Indians in the vicinity of Poplar, Montana, and the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. The Indians at old Fort Belnap also grew a consider-

Calgary Winter Fair

THE Fifteenth Annual Alberta Winter Fair, together with the Association sales of registered cattle, sheep and swine, was held at Calgary from December 10 to 13.

The weather on the whole was good, but the attendance was not quite up to the standard, the reason being, doubtless, to the prevalence of the influenza epidemic which had again taken a good hold of the Western provinces. Despite such adverse influences, however, the show was a complete success, the entries, which numbered nearly 2,000, were little if any behind last year, while the quality of the exhibits was just as good and in many cases better than in former years.

The sheep classes were especially well filled and also the cattle classes, the hogs alone showing a slight decrease, and, when the shortage of feed, the high price

Epidemic Interfered with Attendance—Nearly 2,000 Entries—Boys' and Girls' Competitions Strong Feature

| | Total | Average |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Hereford females | 118 \$21,745.00 | \$184.28 |
| Hereford bulls | 20 4,080.00 | 204.00 |
| Shorthorn females | 96 16,286.00 | 169.65 |
| Shorthorn bulls | 16 4,030.00 | 251.87 |
| Suffolk ewes | 8 174.00 | 21.75 |
| Suffolk rams | 2 84.00 | 42.00 |
| Oxford ewes | 15 990.00 | 66.00 |
| Oxford rams | 4 129.00 | 32.25 |
| Shropshire ewes | 6 250.00 | 41.66 |
| Shropshire rams | 16 544.00 | 34.00 |
| Grade ewes | 187 2,953.75 | 15.80 |

Total Sales \$58,920.75

Some Good Individual Sales

A few of the individual prices paid for animals of the different breeds may be worth mentioning. In Aberdeen-Angus, S. G. Cowan, of Delia, Alta., sold a good female to W. Price, of Kelowna, B.C., for \$365. In Herefords, the highest price paid was \$560 for "Blue Bell," an 18-months-old heifer, sired by "Bruce 11th," and sold to E. A. Tracht, of Innisfail, Alta., by A. Robertson, of Westcott.

The highest price in Hereford bulls was \$485, paid for the 18-months-old "Duke Refiner 5th," owned by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, and which went to Lawrence M. Peel, of Cawley. Other prices ran around \$200 to \$250. In the Shorthorns, a young bull owned by Hon. Duncan Marshall, Olds, Alta., "Lustre King," 115201, by "King of Diamonds," out of "Beauty Lustre," sold for \$1,005 to George Evans, of Parkland. This is the second good sale made from the Marshall herd within the past two weeks, the other being the 10-months-old "Valiant Dale," by "Dale Clarion," out of a "Cruikshanks Victoria" cow, and which weighed 1,018 pounds, and was sold to B. S. Pawson, of Coaldale, for around \$2,600. A couple of other good association sales worth mentioning were the imported "Lady Charlotte Corday," sold by Albert Campbell, of Leo, to John Phillips, of Staveley, for \$825, and "Daisy of Selkirk," owned by N. Fyten, of Swallow, sold to the same purchaser for \$480.

Boys' and Girls' Competitions

The chief events of the whole show were of course, the children's competitions, including the baby beef class as well as the Canadian heifer class, also the competitions in sheep and swine. Altogether \$2,679 was divided among 41 young competitors, ranging in ages from 9 to 17 years. There was quite a good crowd around the judging ring when the baby beef competition was pulled off, and the entries were all well fitted, some cases especially showing particular merit.

In the steer competition there were 15 entries, and the judge, after a good deal of hard work and deliberation, awarded the prize to "Johnny Boy," a grade Aberdeen-Angus, sired by "Pride of Glencarnock," and owned by Wm. Teward, of Lacombe, Alta. This steer was particularly well furnished and finished, and reflected very great credit on its youthful owner. With this prize went

the D. E. Black Challenge Shield, and also \$100 donated by the Glencarnock Stock Farms, Brandon. Hugh Francis, of Carstairs, was second in this competition with another good steer.

In the Canadian heifer competition, Duncan Marshall, Jr., Olds, Alta., won with "Dale's May," a very sweet Shorthorn calf by "Dale Clarion." Geo. Walters, of Clive, was second. In the competition for the best steer bred in Alberta, Hugh Francis was first and Mary Francis second.

A watch was won by Mary Louisa Teward, for having shown the best heifer exhibited by girls, while Gladys Douglas, of Carstairs, won a gold medal. Margaret McLeavy, of Cremona, a silver medal, and Florence Elva Boggs, of Daysland, a bronze medal in the same class. Marjory Francis, of Carstairs, was judged to have shown the best steer exhibited by girls and was consequently awarded the gold medal, the silver medal in the same class going to Fanny E. Mundy, of Lougheed, and the bronze to Agnes Johnston, of Calgary.

The following list gives the amounts won by the young competitors, as well as some of the trophies to which they were entitled:—

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Mary Louisa Teward, Lacombe | \$162.23 |
| Marjory Francis, Carstairs | 137.78 |
| Gladys Douglas, Carstairs | 127.84 |
| Margaret A. McLeavy, Cremona | 110.46 |
| Bun Dewdney, Calgary | 91.58 |
| Minnie W. Spence, Cremona | 65.00 |
| Florence Elva Boggs, Daysland | 55.70 |
| Agnes Johnston, Calgary | 45.30 |
| Doris K. McLeavy, Cremona | 38.82 |
| Fanny E. Mundy, Lougheed | 37.80 |
| Edith Mary Knights, Calgary | 32.00 |
| Margaret Joan Knights, Calgary | 28.00 |
| Ivy Mitchell, Midnapore | 21.18 |
| Margaret Alix McCaig, Edmonton | 15.00 |
| Margaret Williamson, Calgary | 15.00 |
| Daisy Spence, Cremona | 14.12 |
| William Teward, Lacombe | 232.02 |
| Duncan Marshall, Jr., Olds | 184.98 |
| George J. Walters, Clive | 181.10 |
| Hugh Francis, Carstairs | 169.90 |
| George Parsons, Didsbury | 124.16 |
| Ivan Matthews, Peaceful Valley | 78.54 |
| Saundry Mitchell, Midnapore | 75.00 |
| Kenneth A. Gillies, Gadsby | 69.92 |
| John Wilson, Jr., Innisfail | 65.00 |
| J. Alex. Moffat, Knee Hill Valley | 65.00 |
| J. Stanley Sharp, Lacombe | 62.06 |
| Geo. Harry Spence, Cremona | 62.00 |
| Peter Massie, Midnapore | 50.00 |
| Jos. Bedford Boggs, Daysland | 49.70 |
| C. Menzie Moffat, Knee Hill Valley | 45.00 |
| Arthur Knights, Calgary | 40.00 |
| Clarence A. Boggs, Daysland | 31.76 |
| John Naylor, Llovdminster | 23.88 |
| Malcolm M. Wallace, High River | 21.18 |
| John Fletcher, Airdrie | 10.00 |
| T. Stewart Shaw Smith, Camrose | 10.00 |
| Jack Massie, Midnapore | 10.00 |
| Chas. M. Hutchinson, Duhamel | 10.00 |
| Frank Allenby, Crossfield | 5.00 |
| Joe McPherson, Calgary | 5.00 |

TROPHIES

Class 2—Heifers shown by girls:—
1st—Watch, Mary Louisa Teward, Lacombe.
2nd—Gold Medal, Gladys Douglas, Carstairs.
3rd—Silver Medal, Margaret McLeavy, Cremona.
4th—Bronze Medal, Florence Elva Boggs, Daysland.

Class 3—Steers shown by girls:—
1st—Gold Medal, Marjory Francis, Carstairs.
2nd—Silver Medal, Fanny E. Mundy, Lougheed.
3rd—Bronze Medal, Agnes Johnston, Calgary.

Class 18—C. C. Beeching, Trophy:—
1st—George Parsons, Didsbury.
Class 24—Steers:—
1st—D. E. Black & Co., Shield and Gold Medal
Wm. Teward, Lacombe.
Class 25—Heifers:—
1st—Gold Medal presented by Lieut.-Governor
Brett—Duncan Marshall, Jr., Olds.

The Open Cattle Classes

As already stated, there were some fine exhibits in the open competitions, and many of the awards were very close. The chief exhibitors in Aberdeen-Angus were: Thos. Henderson, Lacombe; J. H. Morrison & Sons, Bentley; and L. McComb, Huxley. Morrison & Sons showed one or two high class females of the most approved type. The others also had good entries, although some of them could have stood more flesh.

In Galloways, R. A. Wallace, of High



First Prize Baby Beef Hereford.
Exhibited by Hugh Francis, Carstairs.

of labor and the general sort of nervous tension for some reason or other prevailing among stockmen at the present time, the wonder is that the show came up to the high standard which it did. Manager E. L. Richardson and his staff deserve every credit for the success of the winter fair and fat stock show just over.

The Association Sales

The sales of pure-bred cattle, sheep and swine, put on this year under the auspices of the various breed associations, were also on the whole fairly successful, and prices, while they did not reach the average of some of last year's sales, were on the whole good and sellers appeared satisfied. Cattle sold at the best prices. Some of the breeds of sheep also produced a fair average, but horses, which were sold outside, were nearly a drug on the market, notwithstanding the fact that nearly every horseman one met predicted rising prices in the course of a month or six weeks. And facts would appear to justify their optimism, as there seems to be quite an enquiry for good horses throughout the country, although as yet there are few really good sales. The following are a few figures giving some of the averages of last week's sales:—

| | Total | Average |
|------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Aberdeen-Angus females | 34 \$6,230.00 | \$183.25 |
| Holstein females | 10 1,450.00 | 145.00 |
| Holstein bulls | 4 275.00 | 68.75 |



Champion Baby Beef Heifer.
This calf, sired by "Dale Clarion," was exhibited by Duncan Marshall, Olds.



A Champion in Two Classes.
Champion Pure-bred Hereford and Champion Heifer in all breeds. Owned by Frank Collicut.

River, and H. R. Wooster, of Namaka, divided matters between them, Wooster, however, claiming the majority of the prizes. Both exhibitors are to be commended on their enterprise with this good class of cattle, which as hardy rustlers are unequalled by almost any other beef breed, and it is to be noted they are rapidly finding their place in the West.

In Herefords, O. A. Boggs, of Daysland, showed some fine white faced females, although neither his nor those of A. Robertson, of Westcott, were a match for the entries from the well-known herd of Frank Collicut, Calgary. Collicut showed one or two of his young females which would have withstood much stronger competition than they had at Calgary. Boggs, however, is coming along strong and is raising a fine class of cattle.

In Shorthorns, L. A. Bowes, of Calgary, showed "Glenholm Lady," one of the smoothest and best bred heifers we have seen for some time and which next summer ought to give a good account of herself in the larger show rings. T. B. Ralphs, of Calgary, is also to be highly commended on the young stock which he had forward. He also is rapidly coming to the front with his young stock, J. L. Walters, Clive, and Wm. Hudson, Dela-



First Prize Steer in Baby Beef Competition. Winner of \$250 Shield and \$100 from Glencarnock Stock Farms. Owned by Wm. Teward, Lacombe, Alta.

cour, were the other competitors, while Hon. Duncan Marshall had "Dale's May," already referred to, entered in the "reds and roans."

The grades were a fairly good lot, Geo. Spence, of Cremona, deserving special mention in this section.

The Sheep Classes

It was a great sheep show. Seldom, if ever, have we seen such a grand display of mutton at any show in Western Canada. The entries were far too numerous to accord each of them the space they deserve in this report, but we cannot refrain from special mention of H. S. Currie's, of Castor, Oxfords which held their own in face of the finest kind of competition from the Western Stock Ranches, of Cluny, Alta. Currie showed his newly imported ram, a better type of Oxford we do not believe exists in Canada today. But it has to be admitted that the entries from the Western Stock Ranches were of particularly high merit, and if this firm registers the same improvement in their flock in the next 12 months as in the past year, other breeders will have to look well to their laurels. The Western Stock Ranches are right on type and they are fast getting the size. Their pen of ewes and pen of grade lambs were, without any exaggeration whatever, a high compliment to both their manager and shepherd.

Gavin Jack made a great showing in Rambouillets; Currie showed some good Dorsets; Stewart, of Stettler; Lester Levers, of Castor; The Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat; Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel; W. W. McElroy, Delacour, and one or two others were strong on Suffolks.

Probably next to the Oxfords the Suffolks formed the chief attraction of the show. Hill Brothers, of Lloydminster, and Archie Stewart, of Lethbridge, each showed a good display of Lincolns, Stewart, however, having fully the best of matters. Horner & Sons were strong on Southdowns, while Shropshires were well to the fore, and the number of exhibitors of this good all round hardy sheep was an excellent indication that the breed is by no means losing ground in Western Canada. John Wilson, Jr., of Innisfail, made a strong beginning in the grade and carcass classes.

Swine

Better shows of swine in point of numbers have been seen at the Calgary winter fairs of former years, and if one took out a couple of dozen of the best animals from the lot this year it would have to be admitted that the quality was hardly up to the former standard. However, when we say that we by no means infer that the quality was inferior in the strict sense of the word, only Calgary has long been justly famous for its good show of hogs.

Berkshires were probably the strongest and best breed in point of individuality, and Gilbert, of Stony Plain; The Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat; Jas. A. Johnston, of Woolchester; The C.P.R. Farm, at Strathmore, and one or two others fought out issues between them, although there was rather a bomb shell thrown into the Berkshire camp when Miller, of Strathmore, annexed the first prize and championship with a great specimen of a Berkshire boar.

Gilbert was well to the front in the prize money, as also were The Canada Land and Irrigation Co., who put forward a magnificent carlot of medium thick hogs which were well worthy of a much stronger show. This firm also made a very fine display in Yorkshires, having got together some really classy stuff. Hoover & Sons, Bittern Lake, had things all their own way in Hampshires and they put on a strong exhibit; while the Millers, of Strathmore, occupied a similar position with their Duroc-Jerseys. Gilbert had some stiff competition in Tamworths from Henry Morgan and Wm. Shuttleworth, both of Ogden, but the veteran of many a show-yard tussle, in the main, held his own, although both championships were wrested from him.

The judges were:—Cattle, Professor A. A. Dowell, University of Alberta; sheep, James McCuaig, Edmonton; swine, Geo. H. Hutton, Lacombe. Their work was well done, and if there were any complaints registered they must have been few and far between.

The following is the list of the chief prize-winners:—

Girls' and Boys' Classes
Steer bred in Alberta, sired by registered Hereford:—1, Hugh Francis, Carstairs; 2, Marjory Francis, Carstairs; 3, Ivan Matthews, Peaceful Valley; 4, Ivy Mitchell, Midnapore.

Continued on Page 36

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The Reading of Advertising is an Education in Itself

Montreal Daily Star.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1918

WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.

A suggestion to those who are sending gifts to soldiers overseas comes from Lt.-Col. (Canon) Frederick George Scott, Senior Chaplain of the First Division, in a cable received by friends in Montreal. He says "The men want playing cards and chewing tobacco."



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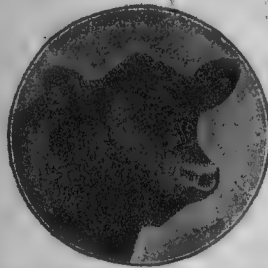
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Another "Black" International



Aberdeen-Angus won Grand Championships over all breeds on SINGLE STEER, STEER HERD, CARCASS and BOYS' and GIRLS' CALF, losing only Fat Carlot (first time since 1909). The interbreed Grand Championship standing of the world's greatest show is now 11 out of 17 for Single Steer, 12 out of 15 for Steer Herd, 13 out of 17 for Fat Carlot, and 16 out of 17 for Carcass, in favor of the Aberdeen-Angus. Write for "Results of Internationals."

ABERDEEN-ANGUS: First in War, First in Peace
First in Reconstruction!

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association
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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Swine

Special Offering — 10 Young Cows and Heifers. The Cows are due to calve this spring. The Heifers of breeding age are bred to a Glencarnock sire. 6 BULLS, 8 TO 13 MONTHS OLD, all by "Expert of Dalmeny" (imp.), from "Pride Lad of Homer" females. 25 YOUNG SHROPSHIRE EWES, 1 to 8 years old, all bred to a ram of "Buttar" breeding. 20 BOARS AND SOWS, from early May litter.

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Abergeldie Stock Farm,

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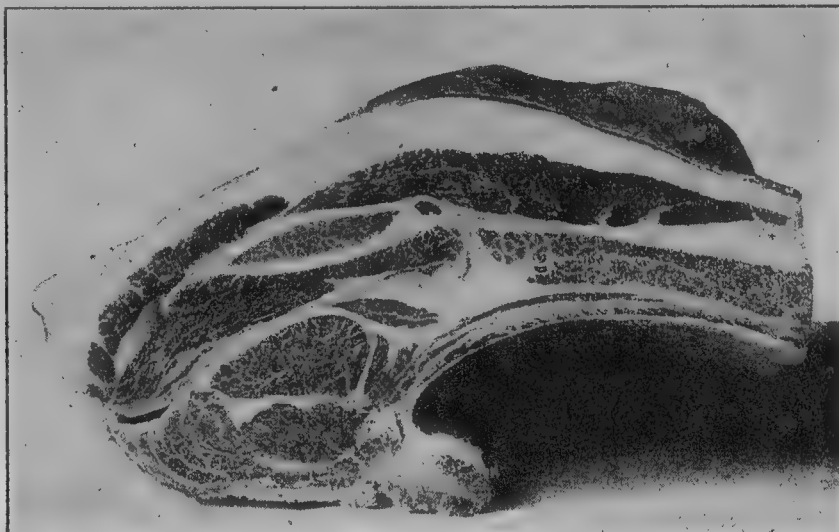
Manitoba Department of Agriculture

Importation and Sale OF STALLIONS

IN order to place the horse breeding interests of Manitoba upon a better footing, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture will import and sell sound, guaranteed, specially selected Stallions of the recognised draft breeds, at prices which the Department believes it would be advantageous for many buyers to purchase them.

Full particulars may be had on application, to—

Manitoba Department of Agriculture
WINNIPEG



Chuck Out from "Exilio," an Aberdeen-Angus Winner at Chicago. "Exilio" dressed over 70 per cent, an indication of Aberdeen-Angus desirability from a beef viewpoint.

Aberdeen-Angus are Carrying On

Continued from Page 8

comments are unnecessary, as those farmers and breeders who see these shows understand and profit by the lessons taught where "breed meets breed."

Celebrated in Scotch Verse

The following amusing lines by Colin McPherson, of Dundee, goes to show how we might talk about milking Aberdeen-Angus also:—

As black as crow an better too
Than any Ayrshire that e'er cam
Frae out the west or Buckingham,
Or any Shire I'm safe to sware
Her like I never will see mair.
Her hide was soft as velvet silk
And fourteen pints o' guid thick milk
She gaed me ilka day for lang
And what was better by my sang
The hale year roun she na'er gaed yeal.
Ye need na lauch my crusty chiel
As true as ever hoves were halv'd
She milk't till the week she calv'd.
There mare than me can tell the same
The Buchan kie were kie of fame.
My neebor man, Auld Geordie Garrow,
Had ane fer twal years na'er fell farrow,
And wi her baith did ploo and harrow.
She wrocht her work and milkit weel,
Some foppish farmers ca'd him feil,
But Saul he had mair sense than them
An kent the worth of his black gem,
He let them see that his coo keat
Both wrocht and milkit for her meat
On guid black Buchan kie, Oh man!
Were breeders rare and milkers gan.
I've seen a new fa'n Buchan's calf
Far bigger than ane an a-half
O ony Ayrshire e'er ye saw
The Buchan kie nane can misca.

During the first six years, of 1900 to 1906, the Angus cattle in Canada were partly recorded in Wade's Record at Toronto and partly in American Record at Chicago, and American records would not accept Canadian. In order to raise our standard of excellence in Canada, the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, with Hon. W. Clifford, of Austin, as president, and F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, as secretary, appointed the writer to inspect all the cattle recorded in Wade's Record, with authority to call out all undesirable animals. This inspection was done at considerable expense and care with the result that after a careful report of our work was made to the American association by Jas. D. McGregor and the writer, they accepted our certificates recorded in the Canadian National Records. I might say just here that we are quite indebted to Charles Gray, secretary of the American association, and his staff for his very hearty co-operation, and the American association generally for their neighborly help which they gave so freely when we needed it. Just as our Empire is at the present time appreciating what our big neighbors to the south have done in this awful struggle between autocracy and democracy, let us all, as the King and House of Commons in Britain has done

humbly, thank God and take courage and go on and do our best to make this Canada of ours a better Canada.

Dairy Training Course

The Manitoba Agricultural College announces that, beginning January 2, 1919, a ten-week's training course will be offered by the Dairy Husbandry Department. This series of lectures, demonstrations and laboratory work is free to those over 16 years of age with some previous experience in dairying preferred. Such a course at this time of year is very valuable and affords a splendid opportunity for a large number of students to prepare for the big new developments appearing in the western dairying industry.

Department to Buy Stallions

The Manitoba Department of agriculture has embarked on a program of assistance to the horse-breeding industry of the province. In order to improve the stock of Manitoba, and insofar as possible bring within the reach of every breeder stallions that will sire good, marketable horses, the department will undertake the selection and purchase of stallions of the respective draft breeds required, and will sell them at actual cost to bona fide residents in Manitoba, to be used for breeding purposes within the province. In making the announcement of this policy, Honorable Valentine Winkler stated that there were less draft horses of desirable types in Manitoba than there were ten years ago.

The stallions will be selected by experts and will be purchased any place where the best stallions may be secured. Only sound animals of good breeding and individual merit will be considered. The horses purchased will be placed on exhibition at a convenient point in the province, where they may be inspected by prospective purchasers at least six weeks before the breeding season commences. In order that the department may be informed as to the requirements of the province, those who contemplate the purchase of a stallion for next breeding season should at once communicate with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Shaw Returns to College

Professor A. M. Shaw, present livestock commissioner for Saskatchewan, will return to his position as professor of animal husbandry at the Collège of Agriculture, Saskatoon, on the first of the year. When Professor Shaw's services were secured for the Department of Agriculture last spring, it was with the understanding that when he was needed at the College of Agriculture he would be released by the government. With the departure overseas shortly of Dean Rutherford and Professor Bracken to join the faculty of the Khaki University, Professor Shaw's services are again required by the college.

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FARM SEED SPECIALISTS WINNIPEG

Successful Year for Saskatchewan Company

**Co-operative Elevator Co. Reports Substantial Progress—27,066,261 Bushels Grain Handled—
12 New Locals**

THE Eighth Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, was held in the City Hall, Regina, on Wednesday, December 19. No more satisfactory or harmonious annual meeting has ever taken place in the history of the company. There were not so many locals represented as in the previous year's meeting, but the falling off was due to the influenza epidemic; 216 delegates, 25 visitors and a full board of directors were present, however, when President Maharg called the meeting to order at 10 a.m.

President Maharg presented the report of the Board of Directors, and moved its adoption. The report contained a review of a season remarkable in the history of grain marketing. It dealt with recommendations made by the company, together with the representatives of other farmers' organizations, to the Board of Grain Supervisors, which resulted in wheat option trading with the element of risk in the fluctuation of spreads, on the lower grades, entirely disappearing, also the satisfactory regulation of street prices. Notwithstanding the scarcity of suitable clean oats in the province the company had been able to supply oats to farmers demanding them as closely as possible at cost to the company. In spite of the partial failure of the 1917 crop, the increased cost of everything pertaining to production, and the strenuous competition offered by some elevator concerns in overgrading, taking of insufficient dockage and paying prices in excess of those fixed by the Board of Grain Supervisors, the progress made during the year afforded some satisfaction. The adoption of the report was seconded by Hon. Geo. Langley, vice-president, and carried.

A Successful Financial Year

F. W. Riddell, general manager, presented the financial statements which

BALANCE SHEET AS AT JULY 31, 1918

| ASSETS | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Country Elevators (less depreciation) | \$2,491,144.21 |
| Terminal Elevators (cost to date) | 1,521,089.01 |
| Freehold Lands, Office Building, Furniture and Fixtures (less depreciation) | 160,537.98 |
| Cash | 74,260.09 |
| Investments | 130,771.99 |
| Stocks on Hand of Grain, Equipment, Supplies, etc. | 105,081.76 |
| Accounts and Bills Receivable | 74,298.50 |
| Unexpired Services | 6,116.13 |
| | \$4,563,293.67 |
| LIABILITIES | |
| Government of Saskatchewan—Loans and provision for interest thereon | \$1,737,442.08 |
| Dominion Government—Provision for Taxes | 414,569.20 |
| Accounts Payable | 172,217.46 |
| Share Capital— | |
| Share Capital authorized | \$3,500,000.00 |
| Share Capital subscribed | \$3,072,300.00 |
| Share Capital Paid up | 1,104,560.00 |
| Application Moneys not allotted | 12,967.50 |
| Dividends Unclaimed | 4,534.25 |
| Employees' Accident Insurance and Death Benefit | 12,360.80 |
| Reserves | 979,831.10 |
| Profit and Loss Account— | |
| Amount brought forward July 31, 1917 | \$350,752.83 |
| Distributed—Dividends | \$192,495.20 |
| Transfer to Reserves | 158,257.63 |
| | \$350,752.83 |
| Profit for year ended July 31, 1918 | 124,811.28 |
| | \$4,563,293.67 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AS AT JULY 1, 1918

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| To Provision for Government Taxation and Interest on Government Loans | \$91,311.88 |
| To Depreciation | 59,951.44 |
| To Organization Expenses written off | 1,867.41 |
| To Balance, being net profit for 1917-18 | 124,811.28 |
| | \$277,942.01 |
| By Profit for the year after deducting all Operating and Administrative Charges | \$277,798.01 |
| By transfer Fees | 144.00 |
| | \$277,942.01 |

were adopted as presented. The net profits for the year amounted to \$124,811.28. A cash dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, involving \$88,364.80 had been paid. The balance of \$36,446.48, together with a sum accruing from an adjustment of the business profits' war tax account, was available for disposal, and the directors' recommendation regarding same was submitted and approved.

During the season, 12 new locals were organized, making 314 locals in all. The grain handled by the company amounted to 27,066,261 bushels, this total included 25,994,552 bushels through 298 elevators, and 1,071,709, bushels over platforms. Of all the farmers grain put through the country elevators 95.4 per cent. was consigned to the commission department. Arrangements have been completed for the leasing of a direct private wire to the company's terminal elevator at Port Arthur. This will enable the commission department to execute selling instructions and to despatch settlements more expeditiously than competitors who depend on mail or express service.

The Terminal Elevator was opened for business on January 19, 1918, and up to the end of July handled 3,057 cars totalling 4,000,000 bushels. The hospital elevator, with a capacity of 600,000 bushels is now nearing completion and it is hoped that next month will see it open for business.

The retiring directors, A. G. Hawkes, Thos. Sales and J. E. Paynter, were nominated for re-election. H. C. Fleming, of Tate, was also nominated. The results of the ballot showed that Messrs. Hawkes, Sales and Fleming were elected.

The afternoon session was given over to resolutions respecting the general policy of the company, resolutions from locals and resolutions respecting operation of elevators, handling grain, etc.

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Early Spring Boars and Sows, the nicest bunch of stuff I ever raised. \$20 up.
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Also BERKSHIRES and HOLSTEINS. My Berkshires are an extra good lot, headed by "Ames Rival." The Sheep flock has been winners at the Western Summer Fairs.
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Herd headed by the Champion, "Lord Nelson," 118170. Mares and Young Stallions always for sale, many of show-yard calibre. Shorthorns too.
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Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams. Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.
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Livestock Labels for cattle, sheep and hogs, manufactured by the Ketchum Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Box 501, Ottawa, Ont. Write for samples and prices

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PURE-BRED STALLION (Registered)
"Haller" (Imp.), 2060, 75398; foaled April 22, 1907; color, Black, Faint Star. This Stallion has been four years in this district with best results. Sure Foal getter, over 65 per cent.
Price to us, \$2,200.
For quick sale will take \$800 Cash.
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Topnotch Berkshire Boars "Sunquest" 48432

farrowed August 10, 1917, price \$75; "Long-fellow" 49984, farrowed April 4, 1918, price \$50; Younger ones at from \$30.00 to \$35.00; all good individuals fit for service. Also very fine gilts at reasonable prices. Our herd at present is in first-class condition having kept nothing but our best individuals.—E. L. LANG, Oak Lake, Man.

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and thieves break in. Don't risk the first, or invite the second, by keeping money in the house.

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THE demand for farm lands becomes greater each day and it is apparently justified. We have for sale several parcels of improved and unimproved farms in some of the choicest districts in Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta, especially adapted to mixed farming. Prices \$10 an acre up, easy terms. For further information write or call.

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Business and Finance

IN recent issues of The Guide warnings have been given against the schemers who are out in increasing numbers to secure easy money for themselves by inducing holders of Victory Bonds to part with those desirable securities at less than their actual value.

No holder of a Victory Bond should part with it, save and except under the stress of an emergency which compels him unavoidably to do so.

If he is thus forced to sell, he should communicate with an established bond dealer, who will dispose of his Victory Bond or bonds for him (making no charge for that service), in accordance with the arrangement made by the Dominion Government with the committee of the Canadian bond dealers.

In accordance with that arrangement for stabilizing Victory Bond prices, behind which arrangement the Dominion Government stands, the fixed prices at which Victory Bonds may be bought and sold are announced from time to time, according as the given conditions warrant a change in the figures.

In The Guide, two weeks ago, was printed a table of these prices as they then stood. Since last week's issue of The Guide was off the press new figures have been officially announced, which show a notable advance in the value of Victory Bonds. All who are versed in financial affairs count confidently upon these bonds increasing in value as time goes on.

The present officially fixed prices at which the bonds of the different maturities are bought and sold by established reputable bond dealers recognized by the Dominion Government are as follows:—

VICTORY BOND PRICES

| | What you get if you are selling. | What you must pay are if you are buying. |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Bonds due Dec. 1, 1922.... | 99½ | 100½ |
| Bonds due Nov. 1, 1923.... | 99½ | 100½ |
| Bonds due Dec. 1, 1927.... | 99½ | 100½ |
| Bonds due Nov. 1, 1933.... | 100 | 101 |
| Bonds due Dec. 1, 1937.... | 101 | 102 |

In each case is to be added the accrued interest to date.

The figures in the first column in the foregoing table show the fixed prices, in accordance with the arrangement to which the Dominion Government is a party, which sellers of Victory Bonds are entitled to receive from bond dealers of established standing and recognized by the Government.

Such bond dealers make no charge in this connection.

When they sell Victory Bonds, they are entitled to receive for them the prices shown in the second column. If you want to buy Victory Bonds, those are the prices you will have to pay.

The schemers referred to above are resorting to many ingenious devices for getting Victory Bonds at less than their value, as shown in the second column above. These schemers are busy at many country points, at a distance from the centres where the established bond dealers are.

Hold your Victory Bonds.

Do not part with them, unless you are forced to do so by compelling necessity.

If you do have to part with them, get their value, as shown in the first column above.

Do not let them go from you at less than that value in making them part or whole of any payment for anything.

Anybody who gets them from you at anything less than the prices shown above, is making the difference out of you.

Sask. Co-operative Creameries

The statement presented at the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Company, which was held at Saskatoon on December 11, shows that that company has grown greatly in the volume of business done and in its prosperity.

In 1907 the business was confined to 213 patrons who produced 66,000 pounds of butter. In that year the income of the average creamery in the association was \$16,560.

In 1917 the average income per creamery was \$50,800, and the total turnover of the association was \$966,000.

This year the total turnover has risen to \$1,700,000.

Board of Trade Luncheon

Speaking at a luncheon given by the Saskatchewan Board of Trade to the Co-operative Creameries Company, Mayor-Elect MacMillan, of Saskatoon, the vice-president of the board, dealt with the question of a stockyard and packing plant. He said: "The city of Saskatoon had a piece of property very well located on three railroads, and they would be very glad to see something done in an endeavor to get it taken up as a stockyard, and probably eventually with an abattoir attached."

W. C. Payton, president of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Company, gave an address on the subject of "Industrial Co-operation in Agriculture," and W. A. Wilson, the general manager, spoke on "The Prospects of the New Agriculture," he said there were today 3,000,000 pounds of butter produced in the creameries of Saskatchewan alone, and the total product would approximate 5,000,000 pounds. Up to the end of 1917 the dairy industry showed a percentage of increase of 3,800.

The Year's Developments

Speaking of the serious situation confronting them last spring when the company was turning out a carload of butter a day, valued at from \$10,000 to \$12,000, Mr. Wilson said it had been a matter of grave concern how they were to preserve it and market it. Again believing in the future, they acted promptly, with the result they had in Saskatoon one of the most modern cold storage plants in the Dominion of Canada. They incurred an expenditure of \$80,000 without a cent in sight. Today they had the cost of the building covered by stock subscription to the extent of 25 per cent. paid up, and a loan for the remainder had been sanctioned by the legislature covering a period of 20 years. Within two months the plant was filled and they had had to turn away 20 carloads of produce of various kinds.

Mr. Wilson spoke of the difficult conditions of marketing during the year, due to the embargo of the United States on the shipment of creamery butter to that country and to New Zealand butter coming into Vancouver at a lesser price than they in the provinces were willing to sell. They could easily imagine where they would have been but for these cold storage facilities.

The Livestock Industry

Referring to the stockyard proposition, Mr. Wilson said the livestock industry had been very seriously handicapped as a result of having no stockyard within the province. He spoke of the enormous importance of the industry, and said prices for livestock would be the last to reach pre-war prices. "In other words we are almost assured of a profitable and substantial market for livestock products for the next 15 or 20 years to come."

Seed Grain Arrangements

That a large proportion of the farmers in Alberta will have to be supplied with seed grain is the statement of H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture for Alberta, who attended a meeting of the directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, at Calgary.

Mr. Craig stated that wheat had already been purchased to seed the province and was stored in the interior elevators at Calgary. Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. Additional storage accommodation had been secured at Wetaskiwin and Edmonton.

In reply to a question as to why

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gain could not be kept at local points, instead of being shipped to the interior terminals. Mr. Craig stated that the Dominion government found it was not possible for them to maintain inspection at the country points and that the charge for storage and inspection at the country points would amount to more than the cost of shipping the grain to the interior terminals. The whole order would amount to about \$2.36 per bushel by the time the wheat was delivered in the spring.

Oats Situation

With regard to oats, the situation, said Mr. Craig, was somewhat different. Up to the present time about one million bushels had been purchased. The government was paying a premium of eight cents per bushel on oats, and an order-in-council had been passed in Ottawa which required millers to pay no more than eight cents premium. At the present time oats at Calgary was selling at 20 cents per bushel more than at Moose Jaw, which did not appear to be justified, and they were asking the Dominion government to reconcile these prices.

Poor Quality Barley

Regarding barley, there had been a very poor quality of seed barley produced in the province during the past two years. Barley could be bought cheaper and of better grade in the province of Manitoba and shipped out here. The price of barley would be \$1.28 plus the freight from Winnipeg.

The System to be Followed

Mr. Craig stated that municipalities would look after all applications in their district. It was not obligatory that municipalities should undertake this work. The municipalities would take applications for seed from farmers on patented lands, place the order for the grain and receive deposits. The seed could either be secured from the locality if possible, or from the Dominion seed purchasing committee. The same procedure would be followed in regard to the homesteader, except that the Dominion government assumed responsibility for the men on unpatented lands. Applications in both cases, however, would be taken by the municipal officers. The farmers residing in unorganized districts, whether on patented lands or unpatented, would be looked after by the provincial department, who would take the applications and place orders.

A Co-operation Proposal

The following resolution has been proposed for consideration at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, next month at Edmonton: "That the legislature of Alberta enact a law to make the purchase of farm produce on any other basis than cash illegal."

Writing in support of this proposed resolution, P. McKenna says in part: "At present every little store in every little town and village in the country gives goods in exchange for butter, eggs and poultry. To accumulate sufficient to make a shipment this produce is held for days, sometimes for weeks, in unhygienic cellars, to absorb odors from coal oil, axle grease, decaying fruit and vegetables, to condition it, so to speak, for shipment. The result is a great loss, often we are told as 50 per cent. on eggs.

"At each of these points an agency could handle the whole output. Then there could be proper storage provided and shipment could be made daily so that produce could reach its destination in good condition. The livestock co-operative associations are being started, are struggling for a precarious existence because there is not sufficient work to engage the whole time of a competent manager; if these societies took in all this produce as well as livestock, they could easily afford to pay good wages to a permanent manager.

"Besides, the co-operative shipping of butter, eggs and poultry, is if anything more important to the farm movement for a square deal than the shipment of livestock, because it would effect every farm woman almost weekly and develop the co-operative idea ten times more rapidly. With increased production cold storage warehouses could be established at strategic points to hold over the surplus production of summer to supplement the scarcity of winter."

What are Victory Bonds Worth?

One hundred thousand farmers in Western Canada hold Victory Bonds and they are going to lose millions of dollars unless they handle them intelligently. Victory Bonds in the hands of a legitimate Bond dealer have a CASH value every day in the year, and this value is today over par for some maturities and practically at par for any maturity. We do not wish to buy Victory Bonds unless you MUST sell, but we do wish to protect you from TRADING your Victory Bonds for a grade station or any other article of trade or commerce. If anyone suggests "trade" to you for Victory Bonds—BEWARE.

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- 1—A 2,500-acre farm between Brandon and Ponderosa, with large cultivation, good buildings and frontage on Little Saskatchewan. Ideal place. Only \$30 per acre.
- 2—A 640-acre farm, five miles from Otterburne, largely cultivated, 11-roomed house on concrete foundation, fair outbuildings, all fenced and cross fenced, flowing well, cheese factory across the road. A snap at \$25 per acre.
- 3—An 800-acre farm, on which is C.P.R. station of Lydiatt, 25 miles east of Winnipeg; Brokenhead River runs through northeast corner; large cultivation, fair buildings and fencing. Excellent value at \$35 per acre. Hard to beat this proposition anywhere.
- 4—A 640-acre farm, practically all under cultivation, splendid house, two fire places, bath room, etc., hot air heating, fine outbuildings and well. Southeast of Regina in a district where improved lands are selling at \$60 per acre. A give away at \$65 per acre.

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THE ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR sale a number of Shorthorn bulls and females; also some well broke Shetlands, pony harness and carts. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE swine. Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each. Write, Jas. A. Jackson, Leduc, Alberta. 50-4

SELLING—AYRSHIRES AND SHETLANDS, young stock, from \$50 up. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 51-7

SPRUCE LAWN CLYDESDALES AND SHORT- horns; 20 bulls; females, all ages. T. McCamus, Millbrook, Ontario. 49-5

GALLOWAY BULLS, REGISTERED, FOR SALE, from six to fifteen months. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta. 49tf

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE. APPLY, T. H. Conner, Killarney, Man. 49-4

HORSES

THE LAIRD STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE pure-bred Percheron and Belgian stallions. Good ones. Any age. Liberal terms. Aberdeen-Angus cattle; young bulls; Berkshire hogs; young boars; Bronze turkeys; Toulouse geese. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 47-5

FOR SALE—ONE PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE stallion, six years old, sure foal getter, weight about 1,900. Will take some young cattle in exchange if in good shape. For further particulars apply to J. H. Kleper, Box 114, Tugaskie, Sask. 49-4

PERCHERON STALLIONS—ONE BLACK RIS- ing three years; one black, one grey rising two years; two greys rising one year. W. R. Barker, Delorsine, Man. 50-3

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, ONE roan, three years; one bay, five years. Sired by "Orange de Hofstade." Scott Bros., Govan, Sask. 50-4

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FOR SALE—A THREE-YEAR-OLD PRIZE winning black Percheron stallion. R. Thomas, Grandora, Sask. 49-13

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED IMPORTED Percheron stallion, ton weight, color grey. B. Wilson, Leduc, Sask. 49-4

PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS AND mare for sale. Louis Nachtigale, North Battleford, Sask. Phone 334, ring 4. 50-17

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PERCHERON STAL- lion, good stock horse and sure foal getter. Box 31, Strathclair, Man. 51-3

DOGS

LOST IN PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., ENGLISH black and white long-haired setter dog, wearing collar with tax mark 446; small black and white spots on body, black ear, yellow spot on both front feet and on forehead. Well marked. Generous reward. S. Bjorkman, 406 Spadina Crescent, Saskatoon, Sask. 52-2

SELLING—WOLF HOUNDS. ONE THREE- year grey hound, male, trained and fast, \$50. One two-year part grey, male, trained, \$35. One three-year stag, female, trained and fast, \$60. One three-year Russian, trained, female, \$50. Three part grey, six months, \$10 each. W. C. Davis, P.O. Box 10, Springside, Sask. 52-2

WELL BRED WOLF HOUND FOR SALE. 18 months old, ready for training. Please make me an offer. H. Greenfield, Box 15, Tugaskie, Sask. 52-3

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIES, PURE-BRED, three months, \$15. Grades, three months, males, \$10; females, \$8.00. G. Dethner, Watrous, Sask. 51-2

PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, FROM imported stock, \$10. Frank Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 51-5

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—30 H.P. AVERY UNDERMOUNTED engine, Alta., high-pressure boiler; in good condition. Case steel separator, 44-66, with Ruth feeder. Cockshutt eight-furrow gang stubble and breaker bottoms. Caboose, 9 x 21. Cheap for cash, or trade for cattle or sheep. W. E. Malin, Fertile, Sask. 52-2

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FOR SALE—3 H.P. I.H.C. FAMOUS TANK pooled gasoline engine and 8-inch Vessot grinder, in good condition; or will exchange for stock. W. H. Collins, Moyerton, Alta. 50-4

WANTED—SMALL SECOND-HAND PORT- able saw mill. Thos. A. Waterfield, Lydiatt, Man. 51-2

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IMPROVED YORKSHIRES FOR SALE—ONE boar, farrowed March 7, \$65; five boars and three sows, farrowed August 15, \$30 each; all from my champion sow; one June sow, \$40; four sows and one boar, farrowed August 24, \$20 each; all from choice exhibition stock. J. F. Cooper, Tugaskie, Sask. 49-4

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES, spring litters. Also a fine lot of Barred Rock cockerels and pullets, from imported stock. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 47tf

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—A FEW CHOICE boars and sows, from prize-winning stock. Shorthorn bulls and females for sale. Only 3 choice Oxford ram lambs left. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 47tf

JUST A FEW REGISTERED YORKSHIRE sows left, nine months old and bred to our big herd boar. Some prize winners included. Enquiries solicited. Harvey Bros., Rapid City, Man. 51-3

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA SWINE FOR sale, April farrow, good strong pigs. This herd won champion and silver medal at Provincial Fair, Saskatoon. Jas. M. Welker, Box 247, Sutherland, Sask. 50-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED CHESTER WHITE swine, bred from the largest strain, oldest established herd of Chesters in Canada; both sex; fit for breeding; prices reasonable. J. H. George, Threehills, Alta. 50-4

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRES, BROOD SOWS and boars, bred by University of Saskatchewan, from best selected stock. These are extra quality breeders. Also Barred Rock cockerels. R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon. 52-2

SELLING—CHOICE DUDOC SOWS, SAFE IN farrow; also one boar and two nice roan Shorthorn bull calves. W. A. Hamilton, Newdale, Man. 50-3

FOR SALE—POLAND-CHINAS, BOAR AND sows at \$75 pair. Also pure-bred White Leghorn cockerels at \$1.00 each. Alex. Fraser, Walpole, Sask. 52-2

HAMPSHIRE—SEVERAL THRIFTY, PER- fectly marked Hampshire boars, August litters, best breeding, 20 dollars each. Order today. F. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 52-3

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS, EIGHT WEEKS OLD, \$10 each; one sow, farrowed May 12, \$40. Pedigrees supplied free. Frank O'Higgins, Wauchope, Sask. 52-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, June litters, both sexes. Stock descended from choicest breeding are good type and well developed. W. J. Woods, Homewood, Man. 51-2

SELLING—YORKSHIRES AT WILLOWVALE Farm. Young boars and sows of the right type. Only the best offered. Geo. R. Ball, R.R. 2, Strathcona, Alta. 52-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUDOC-JERSEY boar, 18 months. Jas. Duff, Pilot Butte, Sask. 52-4

SWINE—continued

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED DUDOC- Jersey gilts of April and June farrow. Booking orders for spring pigs. W. L. Gray, Spruce Grove Farm, Millet, Alta. 51-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUDOC-JERSEY boars, April and May farrowed, from prize-winning stock. J. B. Wilson, Harris, Sask. 50-5

FOR SALE—DUDOC-JERSEY BOARS, FIT for service. Gilts bred to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. F. Kauser, Dubuc, Sask. 50-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUDOC-JERSEY swine, boars nine months old, weight 300 lbs. Write, N. T. McLennan, Gladstone, Man. 50-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS, both sexes, farrowed August 2, \$25 each. L. J. Preston, Young, Sask. 51-2

CATTLE

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, 10 months old, weight 850 pounds. His dam is a heavy producer, out of "Modest Maiden 3rd," who made over 23 pounds of butter in seven days. His sire is a very highly bred bull, out of "May Echo Keyes," a sister to "May Echo Sylva," the great 41-pound a week and the dam of the 108,000 bull. This calf is a grand individual in breeding and conformation. Nicely marked, a little more black than white. Mr. R. Harding, Carroll, Man. 52-2

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gairford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bonfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4tf

HEREFORD CATTLE—FOR SALE, YOUNG bulls, also a few yearling and two-year-old heifers, and a few cows in calf to "Ronald Fairfax" 21511. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm, Moosomin, Sask. 47-6

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull calves, eight months old. Pure-bred Emden geese, \$5.00. Rose Comb R.I. Red cockerels, \$2.50. Conner and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 52-2

GEO. RICE, STONEWALL, MAN., 30 YEARS a Holstein breeder. Now for sale, bulls, dropped February-April, sired by "Veeman Butter King." Ancestors for several generations great producers. 50-3

FOR SALE—60 HEAD REGISTERED HERE- ford cattle; 12 bull calves; 12 heifer calves; 36 young cows and heifers in calf; 15 registered Berkshire pigs. J. R. Bird, Pipestone Stock Farm, Broadview, Sask. 51-6

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL, age two and a half years, nice individual, best breeding, sure sire, price \$125. Alfred G. Crump, Luseland, Sask. 50-3

ONE PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULL, CASH price \$200; age three years; sure and quiet; papers can be furnished with bull. Wm. Ellert, Gull Lake, Sask. 52-4

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

The Grain Growers' Guide

CATTLE—continued

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE. Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 42tf

SELLING—EIGHT-MONTHS-OLD HOLSTEIN bull, "Korndyke Gerben Lad," No. 35898. D. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 52-2

SELLING—FINE REGISTERED RED POLL bull, two and a half years old; a good stock getter. Apply, W. E. Malin, Fertile, Sask. 52-2

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE. SANDY LAKE Stock Farm, Chas. Ellett, S. Edmonton, Alta. 50-12

PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULL CALVES. Very choice strains of breeding. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 52-2

RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 52-2

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST CLASS ABER- deen-Angus bulls. P. Hay, Lintrathen, Man. 51-3

SHEEP

SHEEP FOR SALE—300 GRADE, OXFORD and Suffolk breeding ewes and lambs. Sheep, \$18; lambs, \$16. Very choice lot. Will sell one or two carloads. Come and see them. A. Davey, Mair, Sask. 51-2

SHEEP FOR SALE—GOOD GRADE EWES bred to Shropshire and Oxford rams. Phone write or call. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 52tf

SHEEP—LARGE SHROPSHIRE EWES, ALSO good range ewes, bred. H. F. McWilliams, Yorkton, Sask. 51-6

FOR SALE—ONE AND TWO SHEARLING rams, pure-bred Shropshires; also a few good graders. W. A. Robb, Carey, Man. 50-3

FOR SALE—A FEW GOOD OXFORD GRADE ewes, bred; also 12 very choice ewe lambs, fit to breed. Peter Smith, Caron, Sask. 51-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

DYKE'S AUTOMOBILE AND GASOLINE EN- gine Encyclopedia, a standard text of over 900 pages adopted by the United States Government. Money refunded if dissatisfied. Every automobile and tractor owner should have one. Send \$4.50 for postpaid copy to Dept. G, Dominion Text Book Co., Calgary, Alberta. 51tf

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

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FOR SALE—300 TONS BALED RED TOP HAY, price \$20 to \$23 per ton. J. Stewart, The Pas, Man. 52-4

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BLACK LAMB LADY'S coat, 38, practically new. M. Matheson, 1515 Barclay, Vancouver. 52-2

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POSTS AND LUMBER—CEDAR AND TAM- arac fence posts, also superior grades coast lumber and shingles. Cement and plaster. Carlots. McCollum Lumber & Supply Co., 405 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 49-5

1,000 CORDS TAMARAC AND POPLAR—\$7.00 tamarac, \$4.75 poplar, f.o.b. Arborg. Remit with order. 17 cords in car. H. Restrick, Arborg, Man. 52-2

FARMERS AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS. write for prices on cedar, tamarac and willow posts; we save you money. Drawer 1407, Saskatoon. 52-2

CORDWOOD IN CARLOAD LOTS. WRITE for prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 52tf

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BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN- son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, L.L.B. Solicitors to United Grain Growers Limited and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4783. 43tf

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 58tf

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SALESMEN WANTED IN THE PRAIRIE provinces to represent "Canada's greatest nurseries." Largest list of hardy stock, recommended by Western experimental stations. Experience not necessary; good commissions; exclusive territory; handsome free outfit. Sten & Wellington, Toronto, Ontario. 49-3

POULTRY

BUFF ORPINGTON AND WHITE WYANDOTTES, bred and specially selected for egg-type under the Hogan system, foundation stock imported from Tom and Will Barron, Lancashire, England, 1914. These are splendid Utility birds. 180 to 170 egg-type, \$4.00 each; 190 to 205 egg-type, \$6.00 each; 220 to 235 egg-type \$8.00 each. A. W. Cooke, Box 663, Kelowna, B.C. 50-4

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00 100; shipping crates, one bird, 40c; two birds, 50c; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00; laying mash, \$5.00 100 lbs. Complete poultry supply catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 52tf

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Also about 500 bushels of Mansury barley, re-cleaned, at \$1.50 per bushel. Jas. R. Stewart, Gladstone, Man. 49-7

FREE—SEND FOR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED catalogue of poultry supplies. Write for prices on canaries, guaranteed singers; bird cages; bird supplies; goldfish and supplies. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale, from prize-winning stock, hatched from eggs direct from Calgary and Winnipeg winners, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each during December. J. A. Ernst, Box 84, Tribune, Sask. 49-7

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, bred from first prize cockerel at Brandon, 1918, \$5.00 each. Also choice Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00 each. Don. Fraser, Strassburg, Sask. 51-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, from prize winners, two years in succession, fine laying strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Thos. Murray, Sr., Yellow Grass, Sask. 52-2

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BABY CHICKS AND BREEDING STOCK, Barron's highest Utility strains. Booking orders now spring delivery. Write, Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 49-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, young toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order early. Oscar Krauss, Lipton, Sask. 51-3

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS FOR SALE, rose comb, extra fine birds. Price \$5.00. Salkeld Bros., Woodland Farm, Gerald, Sask. 51-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$6.00 pair, or \$3.50 each; also beautiful Barred, \$4.50, or \$3.00 pair. Mrs. P. Wilson, Belle Plaine, Sask. 50-3

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, April and May hatched, from trap-nested stock. Price \$3.50 and \$5.00 each. Henry C. Dobson, Caraduff, Sask. 50-5

SELLING—MASSIVE YOUNG BRONZE GOBBERS, 16 to 18 lbs., best Canadian strains, \$6.00 and \$7.00 each. Choice young hens, \$8.50 pair. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 51-2

85 BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, CHOICE, early, pure-bred birds, \$2.00. Price good for December only, but order early. John Foster, Minnola, Man. 51-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Exhibition and Utility, good egg laying strain, \$5.00 up. E. B. Carruthers, 1187 Redland Ave., Moose Jaw, Sask. 51-3

PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, single and rose comb, choice birds, heavy laying, trap-nested strains, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. John Stanley, Caraduff, Sask. 52-2

ROOSTERS, HENS, PULLETS—CHOICE LOT, White Wyandottes, Martin Regal strain, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. M. Crabb, Borden, Sask. 52-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00 each. From tested layers. Write, O. F. Warner, Wolsley, Sask. 52-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.50 to \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00. Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00. W. E. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 52-2

ROUEN AND PFINK DRACKS—EGGS FROM Shoemakers 1918; 500. Also pure-bred White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. Cockerels, \$3.00. Ross Emery, Assiniboia, Sask.

CHOICE, DARK RED, RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, single comb, pure-bred, from select pen prize-winning stock, \$3.00 each; \$5.00 pair. Albert Robblee, Cavley, Alberta.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, old bird Agricultural College stock, \$4.00 to \$6.00 each. R. M. Salkeld, Gerald, Sask. 52-2

THE REMAINDER OF R. I. RED COCKERELS owned by Mrs. Jas. O. Johnston for sale at \$2.50; single combs, \$2.00; fine birds, Jas. D. Murray, Box 26, Yellow Grass, Sask. 52-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—GUILD'S strain, fine, vigorous, well-marked, early-hatched birds, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Stubbs' Poultry Yards, Birtle, Man. 52-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, good laying strain, \$3.00 each; three for \$8.00. Eva Eaglesham, Cayley, Alta. 52-4

BEING SHORT OF ROOM I WILL SELL Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels in the \$5.00 class for \$3.00. Also a few pullets and hens at \$2.00. E. L. Fowle, Keeler, Sask. 52-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—WE HAVE 20 extra good early hatched birds at \$3.00 each. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 50-4

POULTRY—continued

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, 3, 4 AND 5 dollars each. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 49-5

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS FOR SALE, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. A. D. Naismith, Wawanesa, Man. 44-6

TOM BARRON 282-EGG-STRAIN LEGHORNS and Wyandottes, imported direct. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 42-13

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, extra fine, from prize winners, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Briarwood Poultry Farm, Leney, Sask. 49-8

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, excellent stock, from \$3.00 up to \$4.50. C. A. Stevenson, Parkbeg, Sask. 51-2

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE—S.C. WHITE Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons and Rouen drakes. Ellen Jickling, R.R. 3, Carman, Man. 51-5

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00; HENS, \$4.00. No orders after January 1. J. Lester Markham, Waldron, Sask. 51-4

FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00; pair, \$10, not akin. Thomas Gilmour, Fairfax, Man. 51-4

SELLING—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, NEW Coin and Dulmage strains. H. Hand, Box 314, Virden. 49-7

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$2.00. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 49-4

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, choice stock, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. D. Hiltz, Rocanville, Sask. 50-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00 each. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man. 50-4

SIXTY PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00, \$3.00 each till January 15. Mrs. John McGinitie, Tofteld, Alta. 50-3

BRONZE TURKEYS, FINE PURE-BRED strain. Toms, \$8.00 and \$10; hens, \$5.00. Brett's Farm, Dugald, Man. 50-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, MAY HATCHED, \$2.00; pair, \$4.00. J. MacLachlan, Eskbank, Sask. 50-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, SPLENDID specimens. Hens, \$4.50; toms, \$6.00; unrelated pairs, \$10. George Sawyer, Midale, Sask. 51-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK cockerels, \$2.50 each, or three for \$6.00. Atcheson Bros., Box 133, Wilcox, Sask. 50-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, MAY HATCHED, \$3.00; pair, \$5.50. W. A. Stirling, Duffield, Alberta. 52-2

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, 17-pound toms, \$6.00; 10-pound hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Geo. Oliver, Carberry, Man. 50-3

PURE BRED M. B. TOMS, \$7.00; HENS, \$4.00; till January 1. Mrs. T. H. Aberdeen, Brownlee, Sask. 51-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBERS—FINE birds, \$5.00. Harold Lees, Edgerton, Alta. 51-2

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.25 each. J. W. Macneil, Box 63, Elgin, Man. 51-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50. Mrs. Jas. Busby, Laura, Sask. 50-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Gwyn, Vancocoy, Sask. 52-2

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Order. They are payable everywhere.

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FOR SALE—1,200 BUSHELS MARQUIS wheat, grown from registered seed by a member of the association, over 99% pure. Cleaned ready for seeding at \$2.25 per bushel. Also 1,000 bushels pure Banner oats, grown from registered seed, price 95c. per bushel. Jackson Newsham, Innisfail, Alberta. 51-3

SEED OATS—1,500 BUSHELS, GROWN ON new land from registered seed; third year; free from noxious weeds. Prices and sample on request. Thos. A. Waterfield, Lydiatt, Man. 51-2

1,000 BUSHELS IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT for sale, \$2.50 per bushel, cleaned, carload lot, f.o.b. Fairmount. Mrs. Norman Wright, Fairmount, Sask. 50-3

FOR SALE—SEED AND FEED OATS AND barley, green oat sheaves, green wheat hay, wild meadow hay. Write for prices. W. H. Cleary, Watson, Sask. 50-4

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SEED OATS, BARLEY AND SPRING RYE for sale. Oats, \$1.10; barley, \$1.25; rye, \$1.80. Send for samples. Fred Day & Sons, Souris, Man. 52-3

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GOOD SEED FOR SALE—500 BUSHELS spring rye in bulk, f.o.b. \$1.60 per bushel. James Carson, Ebenezer, Sask. 50-3

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WANTED—100 BUSHELS LEADER SEED oats. E. Webster, Sheho, Sask. 52-2

FARM LANDS

\$1,125 DOWN GETS 185 ACRES, EIGHT FINE cows and team good horses, mowing machines, wagons, harness, cultivator, tools, quantity oats, potatoes, beans, corn, etc. Cuts 80 tons hay, machine-worked dark loam fields, 20 cow, spring-watered, wire-fenced pasture; estimated 1,000 cords wood, 75,000 timber; variety fruit. Spring water piped to six-room house and 52-ft. stock barn, silo, horse barn, etc. Distant owner's low price \$2,250 for all, half down. Details, page 18 Strout's catalogue bargains 17 states, many with stock, tools, crops; copy mailed free. Dept. 3202, E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES, 5 MILES FROM Dunrea, 1/4 mile from school; well adapted for mixed farming; good buildings, good water. 15,000 dollars; \$5,000 down, balance on terms. C. T. Watkins, Langvale, Man. 49-3

FOR SALE—320 ACRES, UNIMPROVED, 40 miles from Winnipeg, one mile from Teulon, \$20 per acre. Good water; consolidated school. Will accept good used tractor as first payment. T. Turnbull, 1206 Wolsley Ave., Winnipeg. 52-3

POOR HEALTH, MUST SELL HALF SECTION near Saskatchewan River, 40 fence, balance improved, 193 acres ready for crop; also 340 government lease, fence; building wood, plenty of water. George Neirel, Riverhurst, Sask. 52-4

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 51-4

FOR SALE OR RENT—540 ACRES ON RIVER specially adapted for mixed farming. Applicant state experience, available help, equipment and cash. T. H. Patrick, Souris, Man. 51-4

FOR SALE—FIVE QUARTERS OF FINE wheat land, improved. Will sell all or part. Part cash, balance easy terms. Box 338, Winnipeg, Alta. 52-3

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS AND chicken ranches, write to Pemberton & Son 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 37tf

CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PORTAGE LA Prairie. Seven-roomed house, hot water heating system, with three or seven lots. Price \$1,800. Would take young Percheron mares. Write. L. F. Hussey, Heath, Alberta. 1-35

HONEY

SELLING—CLOVER HONEY, 20c; CLOVER and buckwheat honey, 28c; in 60-lb. cans, cans 80c. extra. Wilber Swayse, Dunnville, Ont. 50-3

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY. A crate of six 10-pound pails for \$17.00. Cheaper freight rate on two or more crates. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont.

FISH

FRESH FISH FROM NORTHERN LAKES— Whitefish, 11 1/2c; trout, 12c; pickerel, 11 1/2c; pike, 8c. Shipped in lots of 100 pounds and upwards. Send remittance with order. Reference, Standard Bank. Arctic Fish Co., Box 35, Edmonton, Alta. Canadian Food Control License No. 1-107. 50-3

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Percheron Offering of C. D. Roberts and Sons

Elsewhere in this issue C. D. Roberts and Sons announce their winter offering of quality Percheron stallions. It consists of 46 registered stallions of both their own breeding and importations. In breeding and also in selecting for importation, this firm has always kept in mind the importance of flat, flinty bone, with good deep feet. Their present offering is of the large flashy type for which the firm has the reputation of handling. They are dark greys and blacks, weighing from 1,900 to 2,200 pounds. The ages range from two to five years. We are sure that the farmers of Western Canada will appreciate them.

In the lot are many which have been prominent prize winners both in the United States and Canada. The four-year-old stallion, "Innus," was first at the 1918 Brandon Winter Fair. He with "Jules," a three-year-old, in the collection were first at the 1917 International in the class for the best two animals the produce of one dam. The dam of these young stallions is the mare "Crickette," herself a one-time International Champion. These two stallions were also in a group which won a prize for the group of five stallions owned by one exhibitor, at the same show. A number of other stallions in the offering have equally as good records.

The two-year-olds are mostly home-bred and sired by the famous stallion, "Kolombin," 5186. They are out of richly-bred matrons which may be seen at the stock farm.

The firm is quoting very reasonable prices on the lot of stallions, as they wish to make room for the young stallions that are coming on. Every horse that leaves the farm is strictly guaranteed. Those in need of a stallion would do well to get prices and descriptions of these horses. Liberal terms are given to responsible parties. Address: C. D. Roberts and Sons, 254 Belvedere Street, St. James, Winnipeg, Man.

Seed Grain Purchases

The Seed Grain Purchasing Commission would advise municipalities, farmers' organizations and individual farmers to procure, if possible, their supplies of Seed Grain locally, or through the ordinary channels of trade. Failing this, to notify the Commissioner as early as possible of their needs, so that a sufficient quantity can be accumulated, cleaned and distributed in time for seeding.

The Seed Wheat supply is already secured and in store in the Canadian Government Elevator at Calgary, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. To avoid congestion of distribution from these elevators in the spring, the Commission would suggest that orders for Seed Wheat be placed with the Commission at as early a date as possible, so that the wheat can be distributed before undertaking to supply Oats, Barley, etc. There is always the danger of mixing when all of these grains are being cleaned and distributed at the same time, also the danger of break-downs, delaying the work of the elevators, thereby causing delay in cleaning and handling, together with the possibility of an early spring, bad roads and ice, breaking up on the rivers, causing delay in delivering in good time Seed Wheat from railway destination to the farmers.—Advertisement.

Inspection and Testing of Seed Oat Samples

The Government Seed Purchasing Commission is anxious to obtain all surplus oats in good oat districts that will clean up and make suitable seed to supply the demands for seed from districts that had a partial or complete crop failure last season.

Farmers, elevator companies and others having oats which they can spare to meet this demand, for which the Seed Purchasing Commission pays premiums on either No. 1 or No. 2 seed and Commercial Grades "A" and "B," are recommended to send samples to the Dominion Seed Laboratory at Winnipeg from Manitoba or Saskatchewan, if in Alberta to the Dominion Seed Laboratory at Calgary, to see if their oats are suitable and will pass for seed purposes.

One pound samples should be forwarded and these should be representative of the bulk lots intended for sale. A note should be included in each sample, giving the name and address of the sender, and the quantity of seed which the sample represents and which the shipper has for sale. Where farmers have less than car lots it is recommended that this matter should be talked over with their neighbors and endeavor to make up car lots of surplus oats suitable for seed. Samples of all these lots should be forwarded and advice received, before mixing them together when shipping.

Samples will be examined and tested at the Seed Laboratory for purity of germination and a letter returned, giving, in the case of samples found suitable for seed, a Provisional Seed Certificate and instructions where to bill the cars.

Seed Inspectors working under the direction of the Inspection Division of the Seed Branch are stationed at all the cleaning plants handling the Seed Purchasing Commission's seed, including the C.P.R. Elevator at Transcona, Winnipeg, and Elevator at Edmonton, and the Government Interior Terminal Elevators at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Calgary. Unload samples of cars billed to these points are inspected and if the number of wild oats per pound comes within No. 1 or No. 2 seed or does not exceed 100 to the pound for Commercial Grades, and the germination is satisfactory they will be accepted, Seed Certificates issued and advice sent both to the shipper and the Seed Purchasing Commission, whose headquarters are at Regina.

There will not be any charge for Seed Inspection for any samples forwarded to the Seed Laboratory, unless they exceed 25 samples, or for inspection of cars at the elevators.

Postage should be prepaid on all samples forwarded to the Seed Laboratory. For Manitoba and Saskatchewan: 176 Portage Avenue East, Winnipeg; for Alberta: Commercial Travellers' Building, Calgary.—Advertisement.

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have established World Records for yields. In 1918 his wheat averaged 40 bushels per acre on less than three inches of rainfall—he has not had a single crop failure in 20 years. Seager Wheeler has solved the "WHAT," "WHEN" and "WHY" problems as far as Western agriculture is concerned and he tells his unusual story in an unusually interesting way in—

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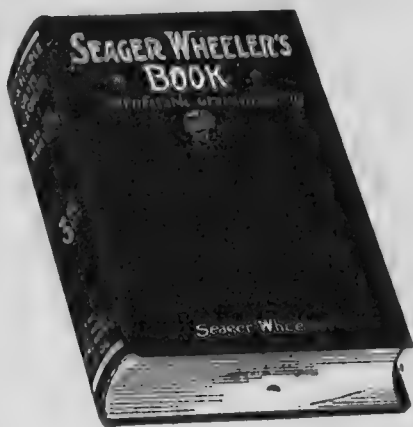
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE DEEPER LIFE

The Grace of Courtesy

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

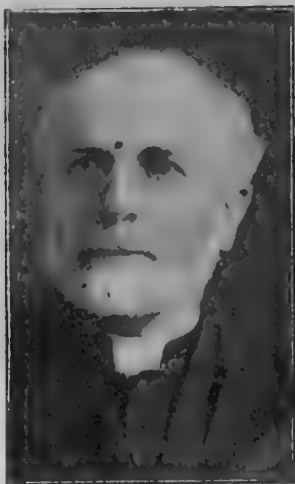
I THINK we Canadians would be pronounced by a competent observer to be a people more kind than courteous. Canadians are a kindly people. I don't know on the whole a kindlier. Our American cousins in some points surpass us. They are more immediately cordial, but perhaps also a little more mobile, and there seems a great liability to outbreaks of passion that are far from kindly. English kindness is great, but sometimes chilled and warped by the unhappy and anti-social thing that is passing away—caste. Scotch kindness too, is delightful and in a high degree reliable, but not always immediately accessible. Irish kindness is perhaps, the warmest of all, but like our western climate it is subject to extremes and sudden changes.

For a reliable, common, practical willingness to do a good turn and to help anyone in need, I think it would be hard to beat Canadians, speaking in the sailor's phrase, by and large. But whether we stand so high in regard to courtesy I doubt. I don't think courtesy is our natural strong point. And that seems a great pity for many reasons. Courtesy seems such a little thing to add to kindness. A people who have such undoubted capacity for the greater ought to find the less very easy. It is like learning French or Italian after mastering Latin. It isn't crusted or sluggish selfishness that holds us back from the fine grace of courtesy. A people so intelligent, so quick, and so genuinely kindly, could easily shine in courtesy, if they liked. Moreover, courtesy, though often a slight thing, so much slighter than real kindness, is yet such a lovely thing in itself and with such power to set off the greater thing, kindness. For lack of a little tact and courtesy a kindness may lose nearly all its charm. One would almost rather take a refusal from some men than a consent from others. Grumpy and discourteous men are often just men and may even be kind men, but I do not think they are often beloved men. You can knock a man down with a kindness as well as with a stone, or at least badly bruise him.

There is greater reason why any falling short in courtesy seems so regrettable. There is a large place for courtesy in life that kindness alone cannot fill. Opportunities are occurring constantly that do not call for, or admit of, any great kindness, but which makes possible a little courtesy which, slight as it is, leaves a very delightful and enduring fragrance behind it. A pleasant, cheery, or humorous sentence instead of a mere nod in passing on the street. A stepping aside on entering a street car or a yielding of a seat to one less able to stand. An enquiry as to another man's views, perhaps a retiring and modest man, instead of the deluging him with one's own. The making way, unsolicited, for a swifter or more hurried vehicle to pass. The prompt and cordial appreciation of every kind of kindness or service, however small. The thanks to the preacher for the sermon that helped, to the teacher for her devotion, to the clerk who waits on us with often great patience and helpfulness, and on the other hand the courtesy of the clerk who gives to the possibly rather slow and trying customer patience and unobstructive assistance. The courtesy more than which, perhaps, no courtesy is more appreciated of an employer to an employee.

Courtesy is the lubricating oil of our modern life, which in its complexity and hurry and strain needs a lubricator as essentially as a complicated machine.

The Canadian character is yet unformed. It has already a fair measure of strength. The war has helped to steel it. The problems and, it may be, struggles of the coming years will still further develop resolution and courage. But with the



Dr. BLAND.

strength must be intertwined grace and beauty, and of the gracious and beautiful things courtesy is queen. How shall the energetic and vigorous Canadian characters be given the polish and bloom of courtesy, through the schools in large measure.

Courtesy is in a considerable degree a habit, and habits can be taught. Training in courtesy is, I believe, one of the features of our public school curriculum. Even in the absence of all other teaching an example, the teacher can do much by word and still more by life.

But the home must always be the true training school for courtesy. We Canadians must create a lovelier home life. Members of the same family are usually pretty frank with each other, and sincerity is one of the fundamentals of any home life that is to be worthy of the name. Insincerity disintegrates. But you cannot build a happy

and beautiful home life on frankness alone, nor even on frankness and genuine deep-seated affection. Hearts that really love one another may deeply wound and disappoint one another and even where the currents of love flow warm and strong, underneath the home life may be full of jars and irritations just for want of courtesy. We should be less ashamed of showing love and tenderness. Words of appreciation should flow more readily for the well cooked meal, the new dress, or that becoming article of attire. The daily acts of service that are so often taken for granted. Courtesy, to be perfect, must be habitual. It must be second nature. It will be an awkward or a very shallow courtesy that is kept for special people and special occasions. He who would be perfectly courteous to woman must strive to be so to all. So the home filled with the spirit of courtesy is the sine qua non. It is the indispensable training school. The old proverb, "You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear" applies nowhere more strikingly than to those who would be courteous abroad while they are content to be rude and inconsiderate at home.

Courtesy is like sunshine. It cheers and irradiates. A dull day may not affect our health, but it certainly affects our spirits. Courtesy lets at least a glint of sunshine into the grayest life, and it costs nothing or at most a little thought.

After all, I fancy the main reason why we are not as courteous as we are kind is just because we think we are too busy; we are too hurried to be courteous. Some of these days we are going to awaken to the deadlines of always living in a hurry. Now and then possibly hurry may be imperative, but the chronic hurry means nothing less than life failure. Men and women always in a hurry need better try, if possible, not to do so much and be content to win less, for constant hurry loses more than it ever gains, and one of the things most surely lost is the grace of courtesy.

For the home all fields are sown, all harvests reaped; for the home all ships set sail and return again; for the home man's shuttles fly, his spindles whirl, his wheels turn round, for home the canvas is made bright, the marbles beautiful, and all music sweet; for his home, too, makes laws to be just property safe, life secure and rich.

Later on, when life's battle is fierce, and events go hard with men, it is the home that enables them to bear up against the troubles that sweep over life like sheeted storms.

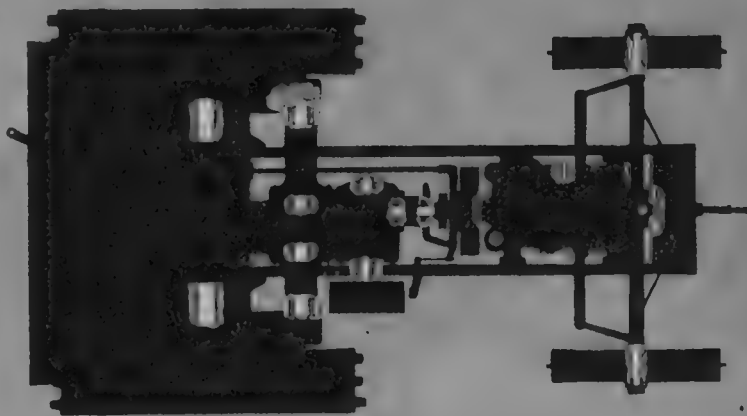
God endows the soul with judgment and with will, but he gives it also great power for affection. Love that is hidden like the spring gushes out from the hillside, like that spring, is fed by all the secret forces of the clouds and the sky.

Text:

"Whatsoever things are lovely,
"Whatsoever things are of good report
"Think on these things."—Phil. iv. 8.

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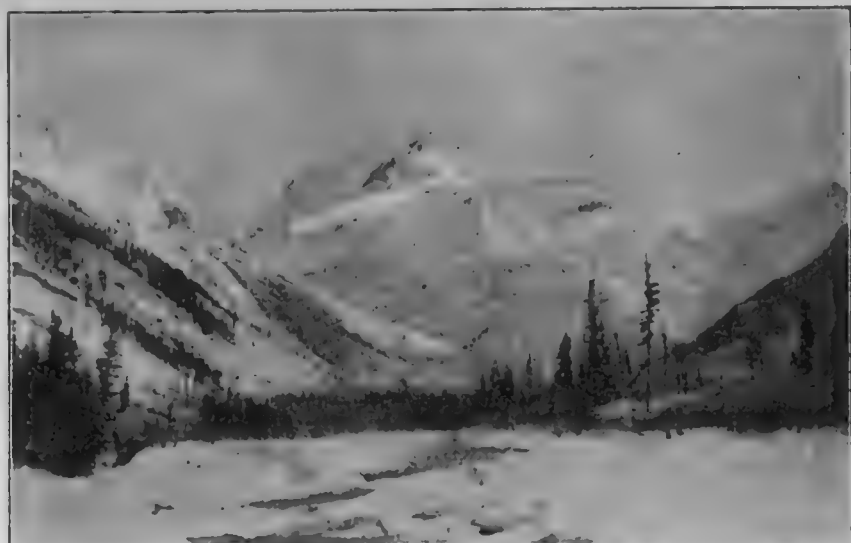
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"Alone in lofty splendour all the day, but pitted at night by troops of stars"

The Romance of the Fur Traders

Continued from Page 9

by some British merchants in China. His first trip netted him \$26,000, but his voyage in the following year was less profitable, owing to the competition of three other expeditions—two English, from Bombay and London, the other French.

In 1788 an English expedition arrived from India under Captain Meares, who made a settlement at Nootka Sound and continued the friendly policy of Cook in dealing with the Indians. He found the latter eager to respond. "A present, consisting of copper, iron and other gratifying articles was made to Maquinna and Callicum, who on receiving it took off their sea-otter garments, threw them in the most graceful manner at our feet, and remained in the untired garb of nature on the deck. They were each of them presented with a blanket, when with every mark of the highest satisfaction they descended into their canoes."

Unfortunately this kindly treatment by Meares was soon to be a cause of offence to the Spaniards, who attacked the settlement at Nootka and wantonly killed Chief Callicum as he came out to present a gift of fish to the commodore. This attack almost led to war between England and Spain, but the matter was settled by arbitration and Great Britain maintained possession of the coast from the Russian "Panhandle" to California. It remained for her to settle the north-western boundary of her lately revolted colonists, and it was becoming clear that the solution would be determined by effective possession. Great Britain might claim sovereignty over an unknown wilderness, but if her late colonists should exploit and settle this wilderness it would be difficult to dispute its inclusion in the United States. Hence it was that the Nor'-Westers, by pushing over the Rockies to the coast and by opening up the valley of the Columbia to trade, rendered a distinct service in preserving the Pacific slope for Canada and the Empire.

It was on March 28, 1795, that the

Nootka Sound controversy was definitely settled and the British flag hoisted in token of possession; but in the meantime Alexander Mackenzie of the Nor'-Westers had reached the Pacific from Canada and had discovered the north-west passage by land.

Nor'-Westers at the Height of Their Power

Though the Nor'-Westers were interested primarily in furs and profits and gave little encouragement to Mackenzie in his exploration, they were proud of his achievements in opening up such vast regions to the fur-trader and the geographer. The shrewd partners in conference at Grand Portage, however, jealous of his growing popularity, were swift to see the possibilities for trade, and they began to construct new forts all over the territory which was now called New Caledonia. They sent Fraser and Thompson to trace the Fraser and Columbia Rivers to the sea, and anticipate Lewis and Clark who were working from the American side. Thompson arrived at the mouth of the Columbia too late to anticipate the Americans, for John Jacob Astor and his Pacific Fur Company had already arrived there and established Astoria, which was to be but the western end of a chain of forts from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But the war of 1812 ruined the Pacific Fur Company, and the Nor'-Westers following hot on the heels of their explorers purchased their rights and converted Astoria into Ft. George. By 1813 they had extended their trade from Montreal to the mouth of the Columbia, controlling the entire trade west of the Rockies as well as that of the tributaries of the Columbia eastward to the headwaters of the Missouri; but they were not alone on the Saskatchewan and Winnipeg Rivers, nor even on Rainy Lake so near their own headquarters, for the company at the Bay no longer slumbered and slept.

When Frohisher had planted his post



A Fur Trader of the Far North.



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on Sturgeon Lake, the Hudson's Bay Company accepted the challenge and sent Hearne their great explorer to offset this strategic move by building Cumberland House within 500 yards of the rival post. From that moment the combat began and the English company adopted a policy of advance as surprising as it was energetic. By 1800 it had extended its posts to Edmonton House near the Rockies and to Rainy Lake near Grand Portage. It had also established posts on the Assiniboine and the Red and north-westward to Athabasca. Though the English enjoyed a superior reputation for treatment of the Indians, and though they were much nearer the fur-bearing regions than the Canadians, they could not get the better of their rivals, for the Nor'-Westers were nothing if not efficient. But between the two the Indian got more rum than was good for him, and the general debauchery was ultimately injurious to profit. The English company did not attempt to go beyond the Rockies as their charter did not cover that region; but the Nor'-Westers were checked by no such scruples, and besides it was their explorers, Mackenzie, Fraser and Thompson, who had opened up the new territory to trade and geography.

Now, in the heat of this fierce competition, Lord Selkirk decided to plant a colony of Scotchmen in the Red River Valley. The Noble Lord had been much interested in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's narrative of his voyages and explorations and at the same time in the problem of Highland emigration. He had made settlements elsewhere in Canada before he decided upon the Red River Valley as a site for a colony. But, unfortunately, by becoming a dominant shareholder in the Hudson's Bay Company his colony was regarded by the Nor'-Westers as part of a fur-trading policy with a view to their ultimate ruin. Consequently, they decided to ruin the colony before it could ruin them.

The story of half-breed violence at Seven Oaks and other outrages instigated by Cameron and Macdonell of the Nor'-Westers is well-known. But the colony survived the attack and remained to hold the middle west for the British Empire in spite of the aggressions of the United States.

The Union of the Companies

The disastrous effects of the struggle upon the profits of both companies, and the compromising nature of the legal disputes which followed, led the Nor'-Westers to propose a union with the older company. The latter was reluctant but almost ruined, having paid no dividends 1811-17, and only four per cent. 1817-21. The Nor'-Westers on the other hand were urgent. Their history had been a series of unions, having begun with the pooling of resources on the part of the Athabaskan traders in 1778, and been followed by the merger of nine companies in 1783. Then came the absorption of the McLeod-Gregory Company in 1787, and the later X.Y. Company in 1804. They advocated union not on grounds of sentiment, but of self-interest, and in this they were encouraged by the British colonial office.

The union was finally consummated in 1821 by an act of the Imperial Parliament, and the united body still known as the Hudson's Bay Company carried the energy and spirit of the Nor'-Westers into their struggle for monopoly against the colonists who had been introduced by Lord Selkirk. It required another half century of conflict before the bear and beaver would retire from the grain of the settler and the Indian could hear the whistle of the steam-engine in the Rockies.

Over-heard on the Road

Two farmers met one morning and the following dialogue took place:—

"Mornin', Hiram."

"Mornin', Si."

"Say, Hiram, what did you do for that horse of yours when it had the colic?"

"Why, I gave it turpentine."

"Mornin', Hiram."

"Mornin', Si."

Next morning—

"Mornin', Hiram."

"Mornin', Si."

"Say, Hiram, didn't you tell me you gave that there horse of yours turpentine for the colic?"

"Yep."

"Well, so did I, and my horse died."

"Mine, too."

"Mornin', Si."

"Mornin', Hiram."



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| White Weasel, well furred..... | 2.25 |
| Dark Fine Mink, up to..... | 12.00 |
| Narrow Stripe Skunk, up to..... | 5.00 |
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| Saskatchewan Dark Beaver..... | 20.00 |

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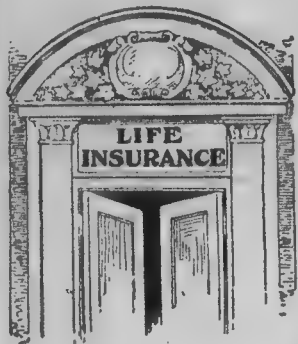
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London Armistice Celebration

How it Looked to a Canadian Y.M.C.A. Worker

Overseas—By W. E. McTaggart

LONDON was gloriously happy Armistice week. Happy that the war was over; happy that our armies had been victorious; happy that the men would soon be home. Not for four years had the Londoners let themselves go. Is it any wonder that everyone celebrated? The city was literally a city of flags; everyone carried flags. It did not matter what flag of the Allies one carried as long as one had a flag. London was different in every way. It was as if a heavy dark veil had been lifted from the city. Gladness was in the air. The whole city seemed a fairy land of enchantment.

The spontaneous outburst of joy could not spend itself in one day so the celebration lasted Monday and Tuesday. Soldiers and sailors were stopped just for a handshake. All the soldiers' hostels were crowded during the week. The Canadian Y.M.C.A. Beaver Hut sheltered hundreds. The men slept in chairs and on the floor. All the huts were the same. Everyone within easy reach of London crowded there as it was the centre of rejoicing. Taxis and motors were loaded with shouting, cheering soldiers. All the men from the convalescent hospitals who could possibly get out were down town to celebrate. Every taxi, wagon, lorry, push cart, bath chair and cart seemed to be requisitioned by the merry-makers. A taxi could not be hired for love nor money; they were all engaged for the day.

As the good news spread the noise and excitement increased. Dinner gongs, bells, hooters, bugles, tambourines and motor horns were all screeching weird noises. Everyone smiled at everyone else. People, who the day before were most sedate and set, were boys and girls again. The crowds sang patriotic songs, helping to keep up the merry din.

Supplying Their Own Excitement

It was a pleasure just to watch the crowd. Coming up from Whitehall was a great motor lorry loaded with cheering munition girls, sailors and soldiers. It was decorated with flags and the driver honked the horn vigorously. Next came a taxi. On top were two V.A.D. girls with an officer sitting between them, his arms around their waists—to keep them from falling off. Next came a number of motor lorries filled with shouting and singing Italian officers, waving flags of all the Allies. The people cheered as they went by. Just following was a procession of munition workers and soldiers. Procession after procession passed us, all led by singing men and women.

About every hundred feet or so impromptu dances were held. Choose your partners from where and whom you like was the rule and into the ring arm in arm step the couples. Then like one of the sets in the lancers everyone would swing in to the centre and back again in true ball-room style. The music and the time were supplied by the dancers singing some of the popular songs. In front of one of the theatres the crowd enjoyed the dancing of a girl. A ring was made for her and with a broken tambourine she danced to the delight of the crowd. On the other side of the street an Australian Tommy and a British officer were both speaking at the same time from the top of a captured German gun. Suddenly the crowd hit up "Rule Britannia" and a beautiful girl dressed as mistress of the seas, with helmet, sceptre and wand, stepped up on the gun.

Regent Street was crowded. Overhead a low flying airplane did stunts at a tremendous speed. Everyone stopped and with heads thrown back gazed into the sky. The airman only stayed a little while, then off he flew to entertain other portions of the city. In one

of the streets we had pointed out to us one of the big buildings which had been the prey of a German bomb. For a moment we stood silent thinking of those times—but today we were happy and the raids were now history.

A Tribute to Absent Workers

The restaurants and hotels were crowded at meal times. Thousands who never lunched down town did not go home as they might miss some fun. On Monday night in one of the largest hotels as cheer after cheer was being given for the Allied leaders, a nurse in the dress of her profession stepped on one of the tables. With her hand extended beckoning quietness, a hush fell over the whole room, for everyone suddenly thought of the nurses. "To our absent friends," she said, as her glass held aloft touched that of her friend. Everyone drank to the health of those who were absent at the various theatres of war. Quietness reigned only for a moment. Five or six of the officers immediately hoisted the pretty nurse on their shoulders and marched around the room, she bowing to the cheers for the nursing sisters.

Armistice week was "kissing time now," there's no doubt, for kissing was—well anyway everyone, nearly, was kissing and being kissed. Pretty girls and officers all came in for their share.

At the base of Nelson's statue huge fires were burning merrily. Fuel for the bonfires was provided from the cloth signs which adorned the statue and which had been used as recruiting advertisements. Planks and paving blocks helped to keep the fires ablaze. But still more fuel was needed and some of the more adventuresome onlookers set off to the Mall and recaptured some of the German guns on display there. These were thrown into the blazing fires to the cheering of the throng.

The average Englishman took the Armistice news in a wonderful way. There was little excitement beyond the type that I have attempted to describe. There was no wanton destruction and with all the celebrating of the younger folk there was an undercurrent which made one feel that everyone was thinking of the home-coming of the men and of those who would never come home. The whole celebration is aptly described in the words of an Australian Tommy, who, while perched on the top of a bus, was trying to describe events of Monday evening to some Canadian soldiers.

"My word," he said, "I never saw such a night in all my life. People went clear balmy. Trafalgar Square was the happiest place I've ever seen. Fair Dinkum! but we had a high old time."

London with Lamplight

And as the evening advanced we stood in that noted spot in London and gazed in wonder. It was different somehow than it had ever been before to our Canadian eyes. It wasn't the crowd, nor it wasn't some new buildings which had been erected recently.

It was the lights. For over four years no lights had shone in this renowned centre of the Empire. That was it—the lights. Under the glare of the lights men and women danced arm in arm around the square.

The celebration lasted to the early hours of the morning and we wended our way back to our hotel and

were soon in bed. As quietness reigned we were awed by the wonder of it all. The fighting was over; we wondered what the fellows in France were doing and when they would get home. These thoughts all went through our minds, but we were too tired and too happy to give them much thought—the war was over and that was the important thing.



Building Army Huts in France

The Countrywoman

Annual Conventions

THE dates of the annual conventions have been set except that of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers. Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the Women's Section are to meet in Brandon on January 8, 9 and 10, and the United Farmers' and Farm Women of Alberta in Edmonton, on January 21, 22 and 23. It is expected that the Saskatchewan convention dates will be announced elsewhere in this issue.

Perhaps never in the history of the farmers' movement has the call to farm people been more insistent and urgent for organization than at present. The history of the organization has been one of an ever widening field. Something was achieved only to open up a new line of endeavor. Each achievement has been the open door to wider opportunities. Economic and social structures have been tumbling about us during the last four-and-a-half years. We are confronted with the necessity to rebuild, reconstruct. The whole field of reconstruction lies before us. If that reconstruction is to be on a firm and just foundation, then each of us must have a hand in its laying. The farmers and farm women's organizations represent the latest word in improved building designs, and yet though are only at the beginning. Their planning does not over-emphasize any part or faction of the whole. Its motto is "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." It emphasizes agriculture only in so much as agriculture is the basic industry of the country. Its program strives to relieve the producer of any undue burden and place it justly on the shoulders of those to whom it belongs.

The Women's Sections are an integral part of the organizations. Each of the three constitutions reads in part, "Women shall have the same standing in the organization as men." The burden of reconstructing rests equally on the men and the women of Canada. The call is just as urgent for women as for men. The foundation of all the social differences in our country are economic and political. Any other work we do is not getting at the root of the difficulties. The farm movement is the only one that strikes at the root of the matter, and it is essential that farm people should rally to the standard of these organizations. The rallying place is the annual convention. Any one interested in the readjusting of our social structure can ill afford to be absent from the annual conventions.

Don't fail to appoint your delegates. Expect them to bring back enough enthusiasm and "pep" to carry your local and section on for another year. Come to the convention yourself if you possibly can. Don't stay home because of the babies. Bring them too. The association is a family one. Don't let the lack of what you consider suitable clothes deter you from coming. Everybody wears the only clothes he or she has to wear. You'll enjoy meeting the other folks there, and they want to know you and how organization affairs are getting along in your corner of the country. Don't disappoint anyone, least of all yourself. Write your friends, "Meet me at the Brandon convention, January 8, 9 and 10."

An Envious Record

Misses Edith and Laura Halloran, of Nesbitt, Manitoba, aged 15 and 13 years respectively, are the proud possessors of a bronze medal each, earned as Soldiers of the Soil. Accompanying the medals was a letter of commendation from the Canadian government for the splendid work accomplished by them.

The girls were determined to help in the work of production, even if they could not become members of the organization known as the Soldiers of the Soil. They put in a crop of 400 acres last spring and this fall stooked it and harvested it without help, and finished their season's work by helping with the plowing of 140 acres. Many Manitoba girls have helped during the past year on the farms, but it would be hard to beat the record of these two daughters of John Halloran, of Nesbitt.

Woman Represents Times

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, a well-known American, writer has gone to France, to attend the peace conference, for the New York Times. Mrs. Atherton wrote one of the most widely read of the war books, "The White Morning," in which she outlined the possible downfall of Germany through the efforts of the women of Germany. Her many years of residence in France and in other European countries, and her wide acquaintance there, will give her exceptional advantages for her journalistic mission. Mrs. Atherton has just received the honor of being chosen as the favorite author of American authors in the voting contest which has been carried on for some time by the Authors' League Bulletin.

Calgary Municipal Hospital

The people of Calgary made a notable step in a progressive line when they voted so overwhelmingly for the municipalization of their city hospitals. Of the 5,955 who voted only 576 approved of the present form of administration. Although a committee of the Medical Association stated at a joint conference of the aldermanic committee and the association committee, that if the matter were submitted as a plebiscite, the association would go to the legislature with their best lawyers. It is hardly likely that in the face of such a decided pronouncement from the people of Calgary that this step will be taken.

The hospital, to which large sums had been given by the city has up to the present been governed by a board of trustees who were in no way responsible to the city whose money they administered. The progressive people in Calgary could see no reason why the hospitals, as the schools, both of which were financed largely by public funds, should not be administered by a board directly elected by the people. The hospital is now a municipal affair and as such will be administered by a board elected by the people of Calgary, and directly responsible to the people who elected them.

Valuable Booklet

The domestic science teachers of the province of Alberta have compiled a valuable booklet dealing with the preparing and serving of hot lunches in the rural schools. This booklet may be obtained from the department of education although it is being freely distributed throughout the province.

It has been prepared after a careful survey of rural conditions. The booklet is being circulated by the department to encourage teachers and trustees to arrange for the serving of at least one hot dish every noon. This program has been tried with marked success in both the morale and health of the students. More than 60 per cent. of the children in rural schools carry lunch to school, and this eaten at irregular intervals, and frequently frozen, is frequently indigestible. With the preparation of one hot dish there is the advantage of supplementing the child's lunch, and of establishing a regular meal hour. Three ways are suggested as possible methods of securing supplies; the school board may supply funds from the general revenue, which is the ideal way, funds may be secured by giving a school con-

cert, or the money may be collected by making a charge for the luncheon, or by assessment from the pupils.

Complete suggestions are given as to staple supplies easily secured and suitable for climate and local conditions, and as to the necessary utensils. Chowders, cream soups and vegetables, hot milk dishes and meat soups scientifically prepared are among the suggested dishes. Suggestions are also appended for the mother who is preparing the additional cold luncheon.

An Important Board

On December 12, there was formed an important board, to be known as the Women's Advisory Committee of the Repatriation and Employment Commission. The chairman is Mrs. Charles Robson, of Winnipeg. Mrs. Robson was for some time president of the Local Council of Regina. Latterly she has been corresponding secretary of the Local Council of Women of Winnipeg, and a member of the executive of the National Council. Mrs. Robson's sub-

committee includes two other women, Mrs. Helen Reid, of Montreal and Mrs. A. D. Bowlby, of Windsor, Ontario. The committee's work will be generally to advise on all matters in which women are concerned, and to correlate the work of the various women's organizations in the Dominion. It will consider problems connected with the repatriation of

the 25,000 women who are expected to return from England during the coming months, and will also deal with the question of providing new vocations for the 10,000 women who have been engaged in the munition industries throughout the Dominion.

Federation of Clubs

The date for the meeting of the representatives of the various organizations operating under the Agricultural Education Act is planned for February 13, 14 and 15, in Winnipeg. Miss Mary MacIsaac, of Alberta, is the moving spirit of the movement. Each province is entitled to send two delegates, and it is expected to form a Dominion-wide federation of these societies. A brief questionnaire was sent out some time ago by Miss MacIsaac to the other provincial superintendents asking for appropriate place and time of meeting. The meeting is being held the week prior to that of the Home Economics Societies of Manitoba. It is probable that some of those in attendance at the conference will be given places of prominence on the program of the Home Economics Society.

Women Go Overseas

Miss Wiseman, president of the Canadian Women's Business Club, has left for England. She expects in January to meet Miss King, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce for Women, who has announced her intention of visiting England then. Miss King and Miss Wiseman hope while they are in England to meet with Mrs. Pankhurst in conference on questions regarding women in business, and other matters affecting women's interests. Miss Wiseman will represent the Canadian Women's Business Club at the conference. Miss Wiseman is the head of the Women's Department in one of the big Canadian insurance companies.

Women Urged to Organize

In an article in a recent number of the Common Cause, the need for organization among women workers is pointed out. "While the war lasts, many women," it says, "are neglecting their opportunities of joining their trade organizations. It is true that some of them are leaving the worst-paid employments to go into the war industries of today, where they will probably soon find themselves enrolled in the (National) Federation of Women Workers if they do not happen to join the union of their specific trade. But unless the workers left behind organize themselves, their condition will remain far from satisfactory; and after the war the munition workers returning to those industries will find things as bad as before. The slight rise in wages which has taken place in unorganized industries since 1914 bears no sort of relation to the enormous decline in the purchasing power of money. A very few facts will make this point clear. Untrained women in some of the munition businesses are easily earning 30s and more a week, exclusive of overtime money. Girls in the dressmaking trade are to think themselves lucky if they receive 16s a week after they have spent 18 months at the craft. It is fixed as a minimum; but as it is part of an improved scale, presumably the minimum was formerly less. We turn to the nursing profession, also feebly organized from an economic point of view. The fixed wage, the wage which the educated woman can say she is worth, is £20 a year, considerably less than that of a London parlormaid in a fairly good situation. Until lately the women teachers were by comparison in an even worse position, since they possessed not only education but professional training and experience. Their self-effacement had its fine side. Less laudable was their reluctance to say that they belonged to a trade union. The London unit of the National Federation of Women Teachers has given them a splendid lift out of the rut of genteel abnegation and is now, we see, forming a reserve fund to continue the campaign until the principle of equal pay is conceded. But the moral of all these instances is that they who will not organize are lost."

The article goes on to say that there is another side to the matter. "Organization makes negotiation go more smoothly between employers and workers. The case of the workers can, as a rule, be put more cogently when it is expressed by accredited representatives. The formation of joint boards of employers' and workers' representatives under the Whitley scheme is actually having the effect of thrusting the blessings of organization upon some professional people who formerly could not 'demean' themselves by saying that they belonged to a trade union. In certain occupations the employers themselves are telling their workpeople to join their trade unions so that on both sides differences can be settled without confusion."

"Public war employment committees," the article continues, "are being formed on a similar principle, and only a few seats are allotted to individuals who cannot claim to speak as members of a profession or trade. The result of all these tendencies is that nondescript persons will be edged out unless their ability qualifies them to act as arbitrators or chairmen. The effect of this upon the position in public affairs of educated, unpaid, and often useful women should not be overlooked. If women of this type become ineligible for serving upon employment committees, it will be more than ever needful that qualified spokeswomen should be found among organized wage-earners. Here lies the difficulty, since wage-paid work leaves little time for public work, and vice versa."



He's Not So Sure of the Camera Man.



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Some Foods Cost Ten Times Quaker Oats for the same Energy Units

Compare food cost by calories—the energy unit—and see what your money buys.

You will find that a dime buys as much in one food as a dollar in another.

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This is how some foods at this writing compare in cost per thousand calories:—

| Cost Per 1000 Calories | | |
|------------------------|---|----------|
| Quaker Oats | - | 5½ cents |
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| Leg of Lamb | - | 48 " |
| Veal Cutlets | - | 57 " |
| Fresh Halibut | - | 53 " |
| Salt Codfish | - | 78 " |

Meat foods will average per energy unit, ten times the Quaker Oats cost. Other foods will cost you up to twenty times as much.

Yet Quaker Oats supplies you the almost perfect food. No costly food compares with oats in balanced nutriment. Few foods are so delightful.

Make Quaker Oats your breakfast. Use it in your baking.

Every ounce yields twice as many calories as an ounce of round steak. Every dollar's worth used to displace meats saves around \$9.00.

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The reason for getting Quaker Oats is a super-flavor. This brand is flaked from just the richest, plumpest grains. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. These big grains have a flavor which little grains must lack.

Get them, for they cost no extra price.

Two Sizes: 35c and 15c Per Package, Except in Far West

The Quaker Oats Company

Peterborough, Canada

Saskatoon, Canada

Quaker Oats Bread

1½ cups Quaker Oats (uncooked), 2 teaspoons salt, 1 cup sugar, 2 cups boiling water, 1 cake yeast, 1 cup lukewarm water, 5 cups flour.

Mix together Quaker Oats, salt and sugar. Pour over two cups of boiling water, let stand until lukewarm. Then add yeast which has been dissolved in 1 cup lukewarm water, then add 5 cups of flour.

Knead slightly, set in a warm place, let rise until light (about 2 hours). Knead thoroughly, form into two loaves and put in pans. Let rise again and bake about 50 minutes. If dry yeast is used, a sponge should be made at night with the liquid, the yeast, and a part of the white flour.

This recipe makes two loaves.

Quaker Oats Pancakes

2 cups Quaker Oats (uncooked), 1½ cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in 2 tablespoons hot water, 1 teaspoon baking powder (mix in flour), 2 cups sour milk or buttermilk, 2 eggs beaten lightly, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 or 2 tablespoons melted butter (according to the richness of the milk).

Process: Soak Quaker Oats over night in milk. In the morning mix and sift flour, soda, sugar and salt and this to Quaker Oats mixture—add melted butter; add eggs beaten lightly—beat thoroughly and cook as griddle cakes.

Quaker Oats Muffins

2-3 cup Quaker Oats (uncooked), 1½ cups flour, 1 cup scalded milk, 1 egg, 4 level teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons sugar.

Turn scalded milk on Quaker Oats, let stand five minutes, add sugar, salt and melted butter, sift in flour and baking powder, mix thoroughly and add egg well beaten. Bake in buttered gem pans. (2073)

Farm Women's Clubs

Live Wires at Duhamel

WHEN I first came to this district from Edmonton over three years ago, I found that the ladies in the district were in the habit of meeting once each month at the different homes. A certain lady would ask all of the ladies in the vicinity to meet at her house on such an afternoon to bring her sewing, knitting, or fancy work, and spend a pleasant afternoon with a cup of tea, some sandwiches and cake before going home. On my second Sunday here, one of the ladies of the congregation approached me and invited me to her home for the following Thursday afternoon. I went and spent a very pleasant afternoon. The following month I was invited and went to another home, spending another pleasant afternoon. In the meantime, some of the ladies had been thinking that we should meet each month with some definite object in view instead of merely passing the time away by pleasant chatter. So Mrs. Hutchinson wrote Miss Beynon, of The Guide, for information regarding Farm Women's Clubs. Her letter was forwarded to Miss Jean C. Reed, of Alix, then Provincial President of the U.F.W.A. Miss Reed wrote Mrs. Hutchinson, with the result that, on March 12, 1915, a Farm Women's Club was organized with Mrs. Hutchinson as president and the writer as secretary-treasurer; a vice-president and four directors were appointed. We were 12 in all. Today we have over 30 members with more coming in. For three summers we have had very successful garden competitions for children up to 14 years of age. The plots are all the same size, either four feet by ten feet or five feet by eight feet, and the vegetables and flowers of the same, three kinds of seed for each plot. The second year we added a plot of onions as a special. Last year, instead of the onions, we branched out and bought alfalfa seed. Each of the children competing planted three rows of alfalfa. Dean Howes, of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, has come down the latter part of August each year and judged these gardens, and in the evening he has given an address, in the hall, on agricultural work. Last year, the children who had grown alfalfa were asked to write an essay on alfalfa-growing. No prize was offered, but the

essays were judged and the one which was said to be the best was to be published in The Grain Growers' Guide as a mark of distinction. The essay published in The Guide was one written by Lillian Hambly. This essay in The Guide was read by the manager of an Edmonton paper, who wrote to Miss Lillian Hambly, asking her for an article on alfalfa for his paper. Some time after this article appeared in the Edmonton paper she received a letter from a party some 60 miles north of Edmonton, asking for information on alfalfa-growing. Thus the efforts that the U.F.W.A. are putting forth for the betterment of our land are slowly bringing results. At the beginning of our club we started to do Red Cross sewing and to raise money for different patriotic purposes. Later we organized a knitting club for those who wished to knit. We have sewn over 2,000 articles for the Red Cross and knitted over 60 pairs of socks. Last year, to raise money for the Red Cross, we held an auction sale and realized over \$460 from the same. We have a Red Cross box in our local store and we have a Red Cross collection at each of our meetings. From time to time we have a paper on some interesting subject. Last year



A Manitoba Secretary Between Office Hours.

we took up the study, "Women and the State," and had some splendid papers on this subject. This year we have had some good papers on "Food Conservation," "Teeth," "Tonails," and "Adenoids." Each year, we have a children's day some time in August. We have a short meeting on that day and the children have a picnic and instead of the hostess providing all of the refreshments, we each take a cake or some sandwiches. We have a circulating library in connection with our club, and we have a small U.F.W.A. library as well. Quite a number of our members have cars, and those who have gather up all of the nearest members who have no way of getting to the meetings. In July of this year we visited the Ferintosh U.F.W.A., some 14 miles distant. There were 24 ladies to answer our roll call. Mrs. Robinson, of the Ferintosh U.F.W.A., read a very interesting paper on "The Training of Children," after which a very pleasant hour was spent discussing club affairs, and I am sure that as a result of that union meeting we have all been stimulated to make of our club a greater success than heretofore. We have

Manitoba Convention

The date of the Brandon Convention is fast approaching. In order to help make all arrangements for this convention as satisfactory as possible will the locals kindly bear in mind the following:—

- 1.—All resolutions from Women's locals to be forwarded to Central not later than January 1, 1919.
- 2.—At the annual meeting of the local associations the members of the Women's Sections should use their influence to secure, as far as possible, women delegates so that the women shall have adequate representation.
- 3.—In mixed locals we would suggest having a woman delegate elected in order that the women in these districts may be kept in touch with the work of the Women's Section in the province.
- 4.—As this year the railways are making no reduction in rates it will be necessary for delegates to purchase return tickets to the convention and to secure at the time of making the purchase, receipts from the agent for the amount paid. These receipts will be presented with the credentials at the convention office where arrangements will be made for the pooling of fares.—M. Finch, Provincial secretary, W.S.G.A., Manitoba.

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been able to send a delegate to the convention each year since organizing, and the secretary to the secretaries' convention. Although we are all busy farm women with household cares, and children, and some of us helping in the fields as needs be, still, we can take one afternoon each month to gather together for the uplifting of ourselves and the betterment of the community.—M. W. Hamblly, secretary, U.F.W.A., Duhamel.

"Flu" Puts a Stop

The influenza put a stop to most of the institute meetings for both October and November. Many branches have lost beloved members and if it were not for the fact that peace is coming to gladden our hearts these days would be sad indeed. However, it looks as though the plague were abating and we hope the meetings will soon be held as usual again.

Some institutes say now that the need for Red Cross work will not be so great although I believe that work will be needed for some time to come. They wonder what work they can take up. It doesn't seem to me that lack of work need worry any branch. There are so many good causes that had of necessity to be neglected during the war. Now the "For Home" part of our motto can receive more attention.

Remember there is plenty to do at all times. Do not sit down now and say, "We want to rest awhile," but rather look about you, redouble your zeal and we know each institute will grow and bloom as a rose. Never grow tired of well-doing.—Isabel Noble.

Peace River News

The principal business of the last Peace River Institute meeting was to make arrangements for a W.I. rest tent on the local fair where accommodation would be provided for sleeping babies. The secretary was instructed to write to the immigration authorities for permission to add some comfortable article of furniture to the room in the local immigration hall, which has been set aside for the use of women in the country districts on their way to or from the hospital.—Isabel Noble, prov. pres., Women's Institutes of Alberta.

U.F.W.A. Buttons

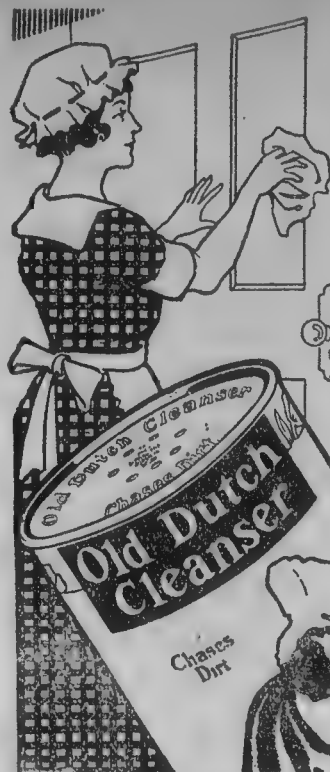
The Central office now has a supply of U.F.W.A. buttons on hand, and should be glad to receive orders from the various locals for same. The button is similar to that of the U.F.A. and is sold at the same price, namely 20 cents each. It makes a very pretty little brooch, and we should like to see every member of our association wearing one.—M. W. Spiller.

"Business as Usual"

Work at Bagot continues as usual. One of our members suggested that we each buy a book and start a library in this way. Plans will be completed at the next meeting. At present we are trying to raise money by selling an autograph quilt. We have been working at it for some weeks. We are not in a very central place and there are many problems to contend with. We are trying to work up a consolidated school for Bagot.—Mrs. James Barrett, secretary, Bagot W.S.G.G.A.

True Blue U.F.W.A. Whitla, held five meetings during the quarter ended September 30, at each of which there was a good average attendance. \$41 was raised towards Patriotic Funds. Petitions have been circulated in connection with having a Public Health Nurse sent to the district, and the school children medically inspected.

The "flu" has visited the home of Mrs. J. F. Ross, the acting president of the U.F.W.A., her daughter having contracted the disease while nursing a neighboring family of six people, all of whom were down with it. At the time of writing, however, we are glad to say that Miss Ross is getting along nicely, although still very weak. We trust that she will be speedily restored to health again.—M. W. S.



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Skatewings, comes in pieces, 3 to 5 lbs., each, per 100 lbs. 9.00

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Sablefish, dressed and headless, per 100 lbs. 15.00

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Salt Pink Salmon, in 100-lb. barrels, only 15.00

These prices are delivered, freight prepaid by us. If wanted by express, add one cent per pound to Alberta points, two cents to Saskatchewan points.

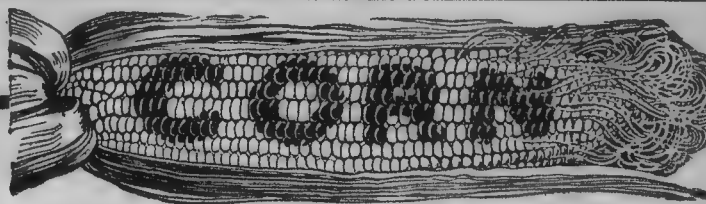
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Young Canada Club

A Merry Christmas

By Dixie Patton

It was very early on Christmas morning when Mary awoke. She lay still a short while, wondering what she would find in her stocking. Then she got up and tip-toed out to where her stocking was hanging. She took it down and looked in. Oh, what toys! In the stocking there was an apple, some grapes, a whistle, and lots of candy and nuts. Below the stocking there was a large doll with lovely brown eyes that could open and shut. She had a pink silk dress on. Her ribbon was also pink. Oh, she was a beauty! There was a set of white dishes with pink flowers on them. She was so happy she could hardly eat her breakfast. After breakfast, Mary and her mother got ready for church, and Mary's father harnessed the horses to the sleigh and brought it to the house. They wrapped up well, for it was snowing. There were many people in church that day. After church they went out to Mary's grandma's for dinner. For dinner they had roast turkey, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce, plum-pudding and fruit cake. Then Mary and all the other children had a surprise; for there, in the parlor, was a great Christmas tree. It was decorated with holly, mistletoe, gilded nuts, strings of popcorn and cranberries, Christmas bells and candles. There were presents for all the children. After a while they got out their sleds and skates and played outside. In the evening they sang songs and roasted chestnuts. Late that night they went home, all agreeing they had had a Merry Christmas. — Grace L. Schill, Age 10, New Dayton, Alta.

A Christmas Letter

"I'll write a letter to Santa,"
Said little Ned, one day,
"It's snowing outside,
And I can't go out and play."
His letter said, "Dear Santa,
When you come here tonight,
Please bring a book and a sled,
And I'd like a nice new kite.

And when you come down our chimney,
I'll try to be in bed,
And I'll be just as good as gold.
Good bye, from little Ned."

The letter must have reached Santa,
For on Christmas, when Ned looked round,
He saw his sled, his book, his kite,
And other things he found.

"I'll write to Santa every time,"
Said Ned that Christmas day,
"And I'll give it to papa to mail,
For I think that's the safest way."
— Edith W. Clarke.

The Story of the Christmas Tree

I am a fir tree or a Christmas tree, as the children call me. I live in Pine Forest, with a great many other pines. One day two men came through Pine Forest. One of them looked at me, then said to the other man, "That is the best I have seen yet. We will take it." Then they came over to me and began to cut me down. As they cut me they talked. One of them said, "We will come here tonight and get it, then fix it up when we get it home. Its branches are just right to hang the Christmas presents on."

By this time they had finished cutting me down, and when they went

away I wondered what Christmas presents were, but I afterwards found out. I stayed awake that night, wondering what was to become of me. After dark the two men came back. They took my trunk in their arms and dragged me to a house where a light was shining in a window. They then let me drop outside a door and went in. I heard them talking but could not distinguish what they said. A little while after I heard someone hammering. Then one of the men came and pulled me into a room. There was a green box on the floor with pictures of a big, fat man, dressed in a suit of red trimmed with fur. He had a cap of the same, and a great big bag over his shoulder. In another corner there was a couple of pails of earth. One of the men put some of the earth out of one of the pails into the green box and packed it down, then put me in, then more earth, and so on, until the box was full and I stood up straight in the middle of the box.

In the middle of one side of the room was a fire-place with a few red coals in it. I heard something ticking, which was very annoying. I heard a faint sound of bells and a patter of hoofs. I heard a noise up the chimney, and down slipped a man just like the pictures on the box. I must say I was

a little frightened, but my fear soon vanished when I saw what a jolly fellow he was.

"So they have got ready for me, ah! Well, I'll begin at once." With that he opened his pack and took out a pretty doll, dressed in pink silk, then one just the same, only dressed in blue, and hung them on me. Then bugles, drums, candy, marbles and a lot of books and many other things, until he could not put anything else on me. He took a great long string of holly and hung it all around me. Then, gathering up his pack, he jumped up the chimney and drove away.

Next morning I heard some children laughing and talking. Then the door opened and they rushed into the room. My, how happy they were. They put a table in the room and had breakfast. Then one of the men who had cut me down came and gave out the presents to the people. After that came dinner. They had a great big turkey, pie and I couldn't tell you half, because I didn't know the names of them.

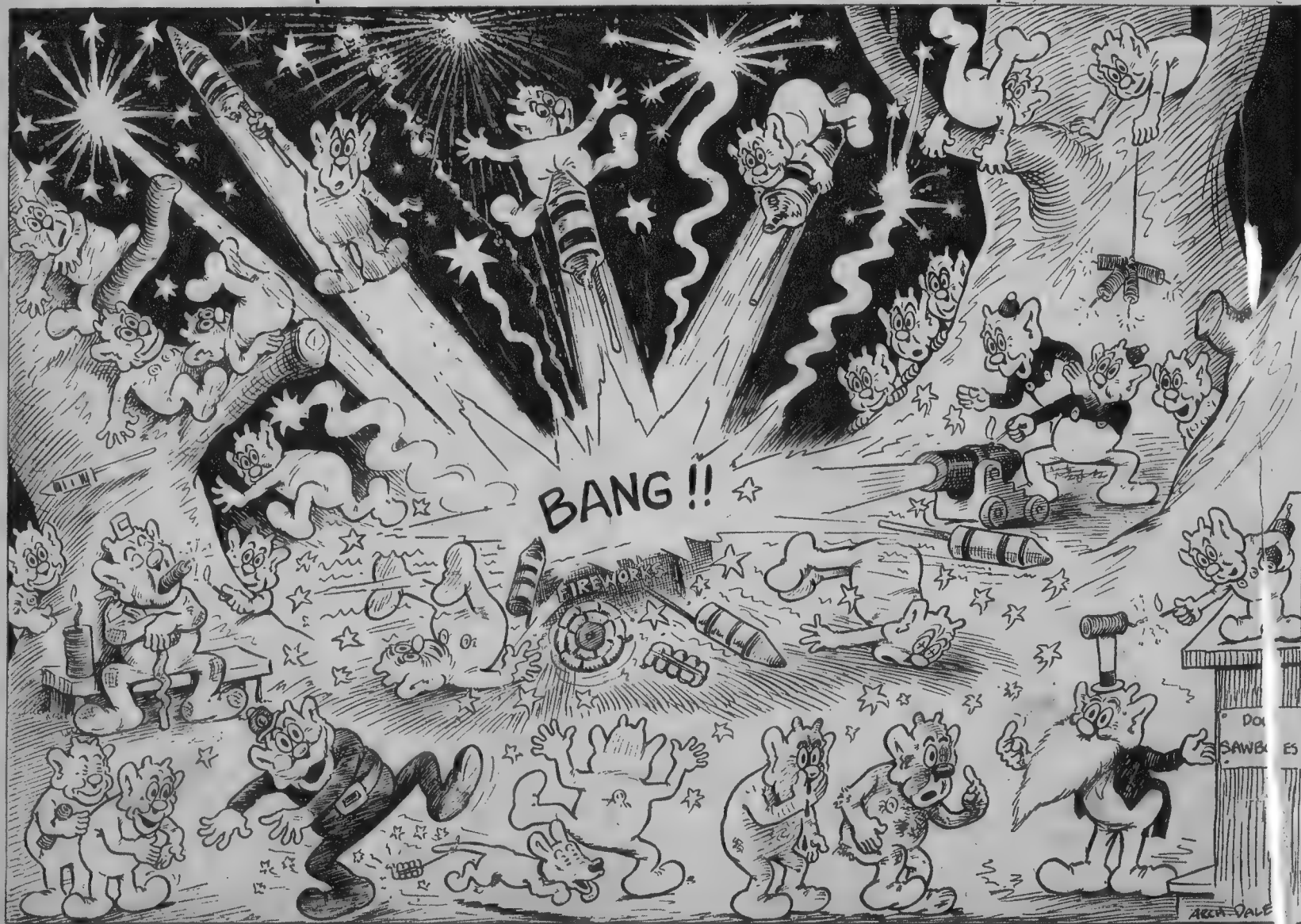
At night there was a fine concert. Next morning I was taken outside. I heard the man say I could be made into fine lumber, and when I am made into something, I will tell you what happened to me. — Marjorie Clark, age 11, Stonewall, Man.

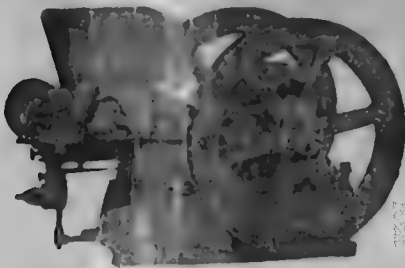
How Christmas Came

Many years ago there lived a good little boy. He worked very hard to earn his living. His daddy was out digging coal mines. So Bertie, the little boy, had to support his mother and four little brothers. He was always happy. Christmas was drawing near. So Bertie and his mother tried very hard to get some little gift for the children. Bertie found a lovely pine tree. So he and his mother fixed it up. Christmas came. The children were very happy. In the afternoon their papa came home. He was now a rich man. Bertie had no more hard work to do. There was happiness in the family ever afterwards. — Minnie Benjestorf, age 10, Melville, Sask.

BANG! GO THE FIREWORKS. AWAY GO THE DOO DADS.

THE Doo Dads have got themselves into a peck of trouble this time for sure. They are being worse hit than when the Hundads invaded the Wonderland of Doo. They were just going to have a great display of fireworks when the accident happened. They had a big box of rockets and fire wheels ready for the big show, when Roly and Poly, the Twins, fired a shell into it from a toy cannon. Then bang! Off went the fireworks all at once. The poor Doo Dads are being scattered in every direction. Some are being carried away by the rockets. Wouldn't it be a terrible thing if they sailed away out of Wonderland altogether? If they do one of them might drop into your backyard. If you should find one be sure and take good care of him and send him back to the Artist, who will see that he arrives safely to the Wonderland of Doo again. Sleepy Sam was enjoying a snooze on the bench when one of the young rascals put a firecracker in his mouth and lit it. Another is firing off a cracker on the seat beside him. He will be sure to have a rude awakening this time. The casualties are already coming in. Here are two Doo Dads who are rushing to Old Doc Sawbones' surgery for first aid. When that cracker on Doc's hat goes off he may need first aid himself, and who will there be to give it? If the Doo Dads don't look out they will be getting into some scrape yet in which some of them will be killed!



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Farmers who have not sold their poultry before Christmas are requested to take advantage of our present prices, which we are offering and guaranteeing this for wing mentioned poultry at following prices:

Old Hens, in good condition, size 4 lbs., 20c per lb.
Old Hens, size 5 to 6 lbs., real fat, lb., 22c-24c
Old Hens, in good condition, per lb., 20c
Geese, in good condition, per lb., 22c-24c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb., 24c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb., 26c-28c
Young Hens, 1918 hatch, per lb., 25c
Eggs, strictly new laid, per doz., 55c

Also, prices for live weight, F.O.B. Winnipeg, and for live weight in good marketable condition. We are buying crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for above mentioned poultry. We are also handling any amount of live and dressed poultry at highest market prices. We are in the market for dressed birds during the season at highest market prices. Kindly write us for prices on bags.

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Note: We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Watch our ad each week for prices.

Prices for live weight are as follows:—
Fat Hens, 1 lb. and over, per lb., 28c
Hens, in good condition, 10c to 20c per lb.

Ducks, per lb., 23c
Geese, per lb., 22c to 23c

Chickens, No. 1 condition, per lb., 25c
Chickens, in good marketable condition, per lb., 23c

Turkeys, in good condition, per lb., 27c to 28c

We are paying for Dressed Poultry four cents more above live weight. Dressed poultry have got to be bled, head and feet on, undrawn.

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U.F.W.O. Starts Well

SIXTEEN women, imbued with enthusiasm and high ideals, constituted the working body of the first U.F.W.O. convention held in Toronto, December 18 and 19.

After two days of devotion to the tasks at hand, they had the satisfaction of seeing the staunch little vessel of the newly-launched organization in ship-shape and pronounced seaworthy and fully fitted up for many years' voyage.

The first day's deliberations included a discussion of how to reach farm women and to arouse them to a sense of their responsibility and privilege at this time, and particularly to the burning subject of rural education. Ideas drawn out in the discussion were that farm women, owing to isolation and unrelieved burdens, as well as the drudgery of farm life, were difficult to reach with the wider appeal of communication and national duties. For this very reason there is necessity for imperative activity along these lines.

Another suggestion was that farm women be appealed to to help the farmers' organization and further common interests by joining the U.F.W.O. It was thought that a stimulating interest might be created by providing outside speakers and enlisting the co-operation of all existing bodies in the work of running the club. On the subject of education, the consensus of opinion on the present system was that it worked to greater advantage to the urban child as compared with the rural child. It was thought that consolidated schools tended to equalize the opportunity for town and country children. At any rate, the whole system required thorough overhauling and reconstruction.

At the evening session, a joint meeting of the U.F. and U.F.W., addresses were given by Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. Laws and Miss Greisbach. The U.F.W.O. speakers were given a splendid ovation by the 1,500 men delegates, who were a sympathetic and respectful audience. Mrs. Brodie advocated greater co-operation of farm women with farm men, not only along lines of farm work and farm life, but in all matters, municipal, provincial and federal. She pointed out that a revision of the educational system, which would include consolidated rural schools and technical education, should be made. Mrs. Laws deprecated the influences tending to reduce the farming class to a status of peasantry. She thought that men should learn to think politics without meaning party politics, and argued for a higher civic consciousness and a broader educational ideal. The secretary, Miss Greisbach, appealed to the U.F.O. for their active co-operation in building up the U.F.W.O. "Let every one of you," she urged, "organize a U.F.W. in connection with your 600 U.F.O.'s. We are closing our first year with six locals, why should we not have 600 at the close of next year?"

On the following day, Mrs. Annis, of Woodville, addressed the women's convention on the subject of how best to get every farm woman's organization into the U.F.W.O. She advised the avoidance of antagonizing and urged the enlistment of sympathetic officers. She suggested that the presence of other organizations at the U.F.W.O. should be urged. She pointed out that no opportunity should be lost for enthusing others with the high ideals of the U.F.W.O.

A committee was formed to consider a program of work. The program includes the following planks: Improvement of rural homes and rural schools; removal of the disabilities which prevent women at present from acting as school trustees; special attention to the educational system; ascertaining the views of members of parliament on questions affecting farm women; the appointment of county police matrons; the placing of labor-saving devices for the home on the free list.

The officers for the newly-launched U.F.W.O. are the provisional executive, re-elected by acclamation. The president is Mrs. George Brodie, of Newmarket; vice-president, Mrs. James P. Foote, of Collingwood; secretary, Miss Emma Greisbach, of Collingwood. The county directors for organization were elected and educational and young people's committees appointed. Mrs. Laws, of Cayuga, at the request of the U.F.O. represents the U.F.W.O. on the men's educational committee.

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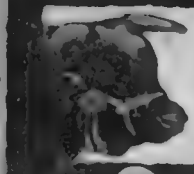
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Continued from Page 19

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Steer bred in Canada, sired by registered Hereford:—1, Hugh Francis; 2, Marjory Francis; 3, Ivan Matthews.

Heifer bred in Canada, sired by registered Hereford:—1, Margaret A. McLeavy; 2, Florence Elva Boggs; 3, Joe Bedford Boggs.

Steer bred in Alberta, sired by registered Short-horn:—1, George Parsons; 2, Kenneth A. Gillies; 3, Agnes Johnston; 4, Fanny E. Mundy.

Heifer bred in Alberta, sired by registered Short-horn:—1, George J. Walters; 2, Gladys Douglas; 3, J. Stanley Sharp; 4, George Parsons.

Steer bred in Canada, sired by registered Short-horn:—1, George Parsons; 2, Kenneth A. Gillies; 3, Agnes Johnston; 4, Fanny E. Mundy.

Heifer bred in Canada, sired by registered Short-horn:—1, George J. Walters; 2, Gladys Douglas; 3, J. Stanley Sharp; 4, George Parsons.

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Steer, novice:—1, Hugh Francis; 2, Marjory Francis; 3, George Parsons; 4, Kenneth A. Gillies.

Lamb Competition for Girls and Boys

Lamb, born in 1918:—1, Saundry Michell, Midnapore; 2, J. Alex Moffat, Knee Hill Valley; 3, John Wilson, Jr., Innisfail; 4, C. Menzie Moffat, Knee Hill Valley; 5, Arthur Knights, Calgary; 6, Margaret Joan Knights, Calgary; 7, Edith Mary Knights, Calgary; 8, Margaret Williamson, Calgary.

Best lamb sired by a registered Oxford ram:—Margaret Alit McCaig.

Heifers shown by girls:—1, Mary Louisa Teward, Lacombe; 2, Gladys Douglas, Carstairs; 3, Margaret A. McLeavy, Cremona; 4, Florence Elva Boggs, Dayaland.

Steers shown by girls:—1, Marjory Francis, Carstairs; 2, Fanny E. Mundy, Lougheed; 3, Agnes Johnston, Calgary.

Grade heifers:—1, Doris K. McLeavy, Cremona; 2, Bun Dewdney; 3, George Harry Spence, Cremona; 4, Frank Allenby, Crossfield.

Boys' and Girls' Aberdeen-Angus Specials

Specials by the American Aberdeen-Angus Association. Steer:—Peter Massie, Midnapore. Heifer:—1, Mary Louisa Teward; 2, Bun Dewdney; 3, Jack Massie, Midnapore. Steer bred in Canada:—1, Wm. Teward, Lacombe; 2, Peter Massie, Lacombe. Heifer bred in Canada:—1, Mary Louisa Teward; 2, Bun Dewdney; 3, Jack Massie.

Baby Beef Competition

1, Wm. Teward; 2, Hugh Francis; 3, Marjory Francis; 4, George Parsons; 5, Ivan Matthews; 6, Kenneth A. Gillies; 7, Agnes Johnston; 8, Fanny E. Mundy.

Special by Glenbrook Stock Farms, Brandon, Man., \$100 if winning steer in above class is sired by a registered Angus:—Wm. Teward.

Heifer, pure-bred or grade, bred in Alberta:—1, George J. Walters; 2, Mary Louisa Teward; 3, Gladys Douglas; 4, Margaret A. McLeavy.

Heifer, novice:—1, George J. Walters; 2, Gladys Douglas; 3, Margaret A. McLeavy; 4, Minnie W. Spence.

Canadian heifer competition:—1, Duncan Marshall, Jr.; 2, George J. Walters; 3, Mary Louisa Teward; 4, Gladys Douglas.

Special by Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association:—Duncan Marshall, Jr.

Special by Lt.-Gov. Brett to winner of heifer competition:—Duncan Marshall, Jr.

Grand Challenge Shield to winner of baby beef competition:—Wm. Teward.

Bacon hog:—George Harry Spence.

Medium thick hog:—George Harry Spence.

Yearling ewe or wether:—1, Edith Mary Knights; 2, John Wilson, Jr., Innisfail; 3, Arthur Knights; 4, Margaret Joan Knights.

THE OPEN CLASSES

Shorthorns

Cow or heifer, three years and under six:—Bowes, Calgary. Heifer, two years:—Hudson, Delacour. Heifer, yearling:—1, Ralphs, Calgary; 2, Walters, Clive. Heifer, under one year:—1, Ralphs; 2, Ralphs; 3, Hudson. Cow or heifer:—Champion, Bowes; reserve, Ralphs. Pure-bred female:—1, Bowes; 2, Ralphs.

Herefords

Cow or heifer, three years and under six:—1, Collicut, Calgary; 2, Boggs, Dayaland; 3, Collicut. Heifer, two years:—1, Collicut; 2, Boggs. Heifer, yearling:—1 and 2, Collicut. Heifer, under one year:—1 and 2, Collicut; 3 and 4, Boggs. Cow or heifer:—Champion and reserve, Collicut.

Galloways

Cow or heifer, three years and under six:—1, 2 and 3, Wooster, Namaka. Heifer, one year:—1 and 2, Wallace, High River; 3 and 4, Wooster. Heifer, under one year:—1 and 4, Wooster; 2 and 3, Wallace. Cow or heifer:—Champion, Wooster; reserve, Wallace.

Aberdeen-Angus

Cow or heifer, three years and under six:—1, Morrison & Sons, Bentley; 2, Henderson, Lacombe; 3 and 4, McComb, Huxley; 5, Morrison & Sons. Steer, 12 months and under 18 months:—1 and 2, Boggs. Pure-bred or grade female, three years and under six years:—1, Collicut; 2, Bowes; 3, Henderson; 4, Collicut; 5 and 6, McComb. Pure-bred or grade heifer, two years and under three years:—1, Collicut; 2, Spence, Cremona; 3, Teward. Pure-bred or grade heifer, 18 months and under two years:—1, Collicut; 2, Walters. Pure-bred or grade heifer, 12 months and under 18 months:—1, Collicut; 2, Ralphs; 3, Dan Fraser, Midnapore.

Grade steer, sired by a registered Hereford:—1 and 2, Boggs. Pure-bred or grade steer, sired by registered Hereford:—1 and 2, Boggs. Pure-bred or grade female, sired by registered Hereford:—1 and 2, Collicut. Grade steer, sired by registered Shorthorn:—Jack Marshall, Olds. Grade heifer, sired by registered Shorthorn:—Spence.

Champions, open to pure-bred or grades. Cow or heifer:—1, Collicut; 2, Bowes.

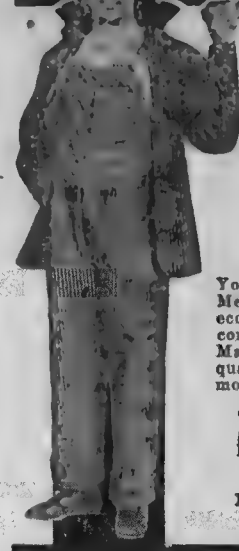
Champions, open to pure-bred or grades. Steer:—1, Henderson; 2, Jack Marshall. Steer, two years:—1, Henderson; 2, John C. McK. Marshall; 3, Foster; 4, Wallace. Steer, shown alive, two years or three years old (carcass competition):—1, Foster; 2, Wallace. Steer, shown alive, under two years (carcass competition):—McPherson.

Championships in Sheep Classes

Shropshire ewe:—Champion, Spenceley Bros; reserve, H. C. Gunston. Champion Shropshire ram:—Moffat; reserve, Currie.

Oxford ewe, any age:—Champion and reserve, Currie. Oxford ram, any age:—Champion, Currie; reserve, Western Stock Ranches Ltd.

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Suffolk ewe:—Champion, Stewart; reserve, Currie. Canada Land and Irrigation Co. Ltd. Champion, Stewart; reserve, W. W. McElroy. Champion Dorset ewe, Currie. Champion Lincoln ram, Hill Bros. Champion Hampshire ewe, Currie. Carload of wethers, not less than 20 head, pure-bred or grade, shearlings or under 18 months:—1, Currie; 2, Western Stock Ranches Ltd.; 3, Patton, Midnapore.

Grade ewe or wether:—Champion and reserve, Currie.

Champion pen, pure-bred or grade wethers or grade ewes:—Champion and reserve, Moffat.

Carcass Competition—Judged from Consumer's Standpoint

Wether, shearing or over, shown alive:—1, Currie; 2, John Wilson, Jr., Innisfail; 3, Western Stock Ranches Ltd.

Wether of calendar year, shown alive:—1, Wilson; 2, Western Stock Ranches Ltd.; 3, Wilson.

Swine Championships

Berkshire sow:—Champion, Gilbert; reserve, Canada Land and Irrigation Co. Ltd. Berkshire boar:—Champion, Miller; reserve, Gilbert.

Yorkshire sow:—Champion and reserve, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.

Tamworth sow:—Champion, Mo gun; reserve, Gilbert. Tamworth boar:—Champion, Shuttleworth; reserve, Gilbert.

Commercial sow or barrow, bacon type:—Wm. Gilbert. Commercial sow or barrow, medium thick:—Champion, Wm. Gilbert; reserve, Spence.

Carload, not less than 20, medium thick hogs:—1, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.; 2, Samuel Swift. Carload, not less than 20, medium thick hogs:—Ernest E. Swift.

Carcass Competition

Barrow, bacon type, shown alive:—1 and 4, Wm. Gilbert; 2 and 3, Ernest E. Swift. Barrow, medium thick, shown alive:—1 and 4, Wm. Gilbert; 2 and 3, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.

Best pen of three grade hogs, special by Swift Canadian Co.:—1, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.; 2, Gilbert; 3, George Harry Spence.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, December 23, 1918.

OATS—The local market continues dull, and narrow. For the first four days last week a small decline occurred each day. On Friday and Saturday, slight gains were made, and Saturday's closing price for May delivery was 2½ cents lower than a week ago. American cash corn prices have advanced considerably during the week on account of small receipts due to unfavorable weather in the country.

BARLEY—Prices broke sharply during the early part of the week. Demand for cash or for future contracts is very slow, even at the lower level of prices. At the same time offerings are very light, consequently there is little selling pressure on the market.

FLAX—Fluctuations in prices have been narrow. All prices have advanced four cents here since a week ago, with dull markets prevailing.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | Week | Year |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | | ago | ago |
| Oats— | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 76½ | 76½ | 75½ | 76½ | | | | | 77½ | 80½ |
| May 81½ | 81½ | 80½ | 81½ | 80½ | 78½ | 82½ | 83½ | | |
| Barley— | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 95½ | 96½ | 96½ | 97½ | | | | | 101½ | |
| May 102½ | 103½ | 103½ | 104½ | 103½ | 100½ | 108½ | | | |
| Flax— | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 320 | 321½ | 326½ | 328 | | | | | 324 | 304 |
| May 330 | 331½ | 336½ | 338 | 337 | 335 | 334 | 306½ | | |

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday Dec. 18, was as follows:—

| Elevator | Grain | Rec'd during week | Ship'd during week | Now in store |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Moose Jaw | Wheat | | 13,995 | 1,195,554 |
| " | Oats | 71,333 | 19,356 | 518,911 |
| " | Barley | 6,142 | 2,733 | 41,536 |
| " | Flax | 300 | | 1,154 |
| " | Rye | | | 1,703 |
| Saskatoon | Wheat | 26,683 | 2,200 | 666,111 |
| " | Oats | 130,470 | 7,553 | 473,706 |
| " | Barley | 11,033 | 1,502 | 62,580 |
| " | Flax | | | 736 |
| Calgary | Wheat | 46,441 | 3,595 | 1,110,684 |
| " | Oats | 106,109 | 16,792 | 769,311 |
| " | Barley | 34,911 | 19,834 | 165,930 |
| " | Flax | 152 | | 1,303 |
| " | Rye | 3,098 | | 20,692 |
| " | Tim. | | | 77,175 |

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, December 20

OATS—Prices steady compared with futures; demand fair. No. 3 white sold mainly at January price to ½ cent over. No. 2 white closed at 68½ to 69½ cents. No. 4 white oats at 64½ to 65½ cents.

RYE—Firm with futures; No. 2 rye sold at January price to ½ cent over. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.54½ to \$1.55.

BARLEY—Prices 1 to 2 cents higher with a good demand. Prices closed at 87 to 95 cents.

FLAXSEED—No. 1 spot in good demand at 3 to 5 cents over December and to arrive 2 to 4 cents over. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.54 to \$3.58 on spot and \$3.53 to \$3.55 to arrive.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 21.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, for

| | 1* | 2* | 3* | 4* | 5* | 6* | T1 | T2 | T3 |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Fixed | 224½ | 221½ | 217½ | 211½ | 199½ | 190½ | 212½ | 212½ | 208½ |
| Year | | | | | | | | | |
| ago | 231 | 218 | 215 | 209 | 194 | 185 | 215 | 212 | 207 |

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Dec. 17 to 23, inclusive

| Date | Wheat | Feed | 2CW | 3CW | OATS | Ex 1Fd | 1Fd | 2Fd | 3CW | 4CW | Ref. Fd. | FLAX | 1NW | 2CW | 3CW | RYE | 2CW |
|---------|-------|------|-----|-----|------|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|----------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Dec. 17 | 160 | 76½ | 73½ | 73½ | 72½ | 67½ | 95½ | 90½ | 79½ | 77½ | 321½ | 317 | 295 | 145 | | | |
| 18 | 162 | 76½ | 73½ | 73½ | 72½ | 67½ | 96½ | 91½ | 80½ | 78½ | 321½ | 318½ | 296½ | 145 | | | |
| 19 | 164 | 75½ | 72½ | 71½ | 66½ | 66½ | 91½ | 80½ | 78½ | — | 326½ | 323½ | 301½ | 140 | | | |
| 20 | 165 | 76½ | 72½ | 73½ | 72½ | 67½ | 97½ | 92½ | 81½ | 79½ | 328 | 325 | 303 | 140 | | | |
| 21 | 165 | 75½ | 71½ | 72½ | 71½ | 66½ | 96½ | 91½ | 80½ | 78½ | 328 | 324 | 302 | 140 | | | |
| 23 | 165 | 73½ | 70 | 70½ | 69½ | 65 | 93½ | 88½ | 77½ | 75½ | 326 | 322 | 300 | 140 | | | |
| Week | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ago | 165 | 77½ | 74½ | 74½ | 73½ | 68½ | 101½ | 96½ | 85½ | 83½ | 325 | 321 | 299 | 152 | | | |
| Year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ago | 170 | 81 | 77½ | 77½ | 74½ | 71½ | 135 | 130 | 116 | 116 | 304½ | 301 | 284 | — | | | |

| LIVESTOCK | Winnipeg | Edmonton | Toronto | St. Paul | Chicago |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Dec. 21 | Dec. 18 | Dec. 18 | Dec. 18 | Dec. 18 |
| Cattle | \$ c \$ c | \$ c \$ c | \$ c \$ c | \$ c \$ c | \$ c \$ c |
| Choice steers | 10.50-11.50 | 9.00-10.50 | 12.00-13.00 | 14.25-14.80 | 15.00-15.50 |
| Best butcher steers | 9.50-10.00 | 8.00-9.00 | 11.00-11.50 | 11.75-13.75 | 13.00-14.00 |
| Fair to good butcher steers | 8.00-9.00 | 5.50-8.00 | 10.00-11.00 | 10.00-11.00 | 8.50-9.50 |
| Good to choice fat cows | 8.00-9.00 | 7.00-8.25 | 7.00-7.50 | 9.00-9.75 | 7.25-8.50 |
| Medium to good cows | 6.50-7.50 | 6.50-7.25 | 6.50-7.00 | 6.50-7.50 | 6.00-8.00 |
| Canners | 4.50-5.50 | 4.00-5.50 | 4.50-6.00 | 5.00-5.85 | 5.00-5.25 |
| Good to choice heifers | 9.00-9.50 | 7.50-8.25 | 7.50-8.10 | 12.00-13.25 | 7.50-8.00 |
| Fair to good heifers | 8.00-8.50 | 6.50-7.25 | 6.00-7.00 | 9.00-12.00 | 5.75-7.00 |
| Best oxen | 7.50-8.00 | 7.50-8.00 | 5.00-7.00 | | 7.50-8.50 |
| Best butcher bulls | 7.50-8.00 | 9.00-7.25 | 5.00-6.50 | 9.50-10.50 | 7.75-8.50 |
| Common to bologna bulls | 5.50-7.00 | 5.50-6.75 | 4.00-5.00 | 5.50-7.00 | 7.00-7.50 |
| Fair to good feeder steers | 8.50-10.50 | 7.50-8.50 | 7.25-9.25 | 9.00-10.75 | 11.00-12.00 |
| Fair to good stocker steers | 6.50-8.50 | 5.50-7.50 | 8.50-9.00 | 7.00-8.50 | 7.50-9.00 |
| Best milkers and springers (each) | \$85-\$120 | \$75-\$90 | | | |
| Fair milkers and springers (each) | \$50-\$80 | \$50-\$65 | | | |
| Hogs | | | | | |
| Choice hogs, fed and watered | 17.75 | 17.00 | 17.50 | 18.00 | 17.00 |
| Light hogs | 7.00-16.75 | 14.00 | | | 15.85 |
| Sows | 11.75-13.75 | 12.00-13.00 | | | 16.50 |
| Stags | 10.00-11.00 | 8.00-10.00 | | | 16.50 |
| Sheep | | | | | |
| Choice lambs | 12.00-13.00 | 10.00-15.00 | 12.50-13.00 | 14.75 | 14.60 |
| Best killing | 7.00-9.00 | 8.00-12.00 | 9.50-10.50 | 10.50 | 8.00-8.50 |

steers brought \$11 to \$12 and common light butcher steers 10 to 11 cents. Cows and heifers did not share in the decline and sold fully as a high a week ago. We sold a number of good cows and heifers from \$8.00 to \$8.50, with the general run of the best from \$7.50 to \$8.10; medium cows sold slowly at \$6.50 to \$7.00 and common and canners from \$4.50 to \$4.90. The demand for bulls were very poor with the attendance to lower prices, and it took an exceptionally good animal to exceed \$6.00; the bulk selling from \$5.50 to \$6.00. The stockers were in great demand, this especially applying to yearling and two-year-old steers, the supply of this class being insufficient for this demand and we were forced to hold over a number of buying orders; 850 to 950 steers brought from \$8.50 to \$9.25 and heavy feeders from \$9.50 to \$10.00, with yearlings at \$7.25 to \$8.25. Stocker cows and heifers are worth \$6.25 to \$7.00 and choice yearling heifers would exceed this price. There were numerous inquiries for good calves but the supply was very limited with prices ruling from \$7.00 to \$7.50 for the best, and \$6.00 to \$6.50 for common stuff.

Hog prices held steady and all our early week hogs brought \$18.00 off cars. We held Thursday afternoon hogs until Friday and realized \$18.30 off cars for the bunch. There is very little prospect of any material decline next week and we look for a steady market.

Prices on fat sheep show a tendency to stiffen and good fat lambs will bring \$12.50 to \$13.00; wethers from \$10.50 to \$11.50 and fat ewes \$9.50 to \$10.50.

The weeks run of cattle again taxed the yards to their utmost capacity, and with the holiday season coming on, we do not see any prospects of higher markets before the New Year, and we believe that good cattle will pay for a few weeks feeding before shipping. The bulk of the good cattle that were sold were taken by the speculators and without their competition a very dull market would have resulted.

TORONTO

Toronto, December 18, 1918.

Dunn and Leavack report: About 5,300 cattle were on sale here Monday. In addition to this some of the packers had heavy shipments from the West, with the result that the demand was weak for most classes of cattle. Good butcher cattle were from 75 cents to \$1.00 per cwt. lower than they were during the previous week. Baby beef cattle were, in some instances, from \$3.00 to \$4.00 lower per cwt. They were not wanted in any numbers, and were very hard to sell. Some that were bought at 15 cents per pound in the country sold here at 11 cents per pound. There was a steady demand here for canners and common grades of off-colored cattle for canning purposes. Bologna bulls held steady. Some good butcher cows sold at fair prices. Medium cows were considerably lower. There was a weak demand for stockers and feeders, excepting for breeder steers with weight and quality. Some heavyweight finished steers sold at very good prices. Good milch cows were wanted and realized fair prices. Altogether the market was dull and draggy owing to heavy supplies. We think the prospects are about steady for most classes of cattle. There seems to be enough numbers available to supply the demand and we do not think they are going to be any higher for some time to come. They may go lower.

There were liberal supplies of sheep and lambs, and the market has been slow, excepting for good quality lambs of handy weights. Some good veal calves will sell. Coarse calves are slow of sale. Hogs are lower this week. Today we were making 18 cents per pound, fed and watered, and 17½ cents per pound f.o.b. cars country points.

Terminal Elevator Tariff

On Monday of last week the following was made public:—

"Notice re Terminal Elevator Tariff. The Board of Grain Commissioners announces that after the re-hearing recently held in Winnipeg regarding the above matter, the tariff charges covering the operation of public terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur remains as originally approved by the board, September 17, 1918.

"By order of the board,

"(Signed) R. Hetherington,

"Secretary."

Greater Winter Wheat Crop in U.S.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington says:—

"A huge winter wheat crop, larger by 80,000,000 bushels than any yield in the history of American agriculture, was forecasted today by the department of agriculture. The government's appeal, made before the coming of peace was in sight, saying an acreage of 47,500,000 was desirable, and the guaranteed price of \$2.20 a bushel for wheat, stimulated extraordinary effort on the part of the farmers, said the department's announcement. As a result, 49,027,000 acres were planted during a long and almost perfect season.

"The fall growing season has been one of the finest ever known, resulting in the crop being in the best condition

ever recorded on December 1, and giving promise of heavy yields.

"Allowing for the average spring abandonment of acreage due to winter killing, the department announced that winter wheat gives promise of a total production of 765,000,000 bushels. An average spring wheat crop would place next year's production beyond a billion bushels and exceed the record crop of 1915. Last year's spring wheat production was 363,000,000 bushels.

Suspected Milk

Q.—I have a cow nearly dry, have noticed lately small particles in her milk which appear to be curdled, which remain on the cloth after straining the milk. She freshens soon. Is the milk safe to use?

2. Could a veterinarian test a cow tubercular trouble?—Guide Reader, Mervin, Sask.

A.—If your cow is in good condition and the udder seems to be sound and healthy, we see no reason why the milk should be unfit for food, provided it is not stringy, bloody, or otherwise discolored. In cases of diseased udder or when milk is discolored it should not be used for food.

2. Any qualified veterinarian can apply the Tuberculin Test.

In Livestock Circles

Big Importation of Angus

Several of our most prominent western livestock breeders had been at odds and ends in their business until the war cloud lifted on November 11 last. The big Glen-carnock sale was held to release Messrs. McGregor and Hart for war. It is a good thing for the Aberdeen-Angus breed that these clever breeders and managers are left to carry on.

The base foundation herds have now been completed by an \$18,000 importation, consisting of 20 head, some 10 females and one bull calf, chosen from the very cream of "Doddies" shown at the international. This is a very quick and timely piece of work of reconstruction.

Among the international celebrities purchased at the sale are "Elmwood Blackbird," a beautiful two-year-old heifer, by "Ben Hur Lonsdale," bid in at \$1,500, and "Ames Plantation Queen," first as a yearling in 1917, with a long string of victories at state fairs and a long line of prize-winning ancestors. She was cheap at \$1,000. "Errica Ellen 25th," another state fair winner, and "Black Alta of Sun Dance," of "Blackbird" breeding, grace the herd as yearlings. Three heifers and one bull calf were discovered in the herd of O. V. Batties, Masquata, Iowa, by the famous bull, "Oakville Quiet Lad," that will add strength in their young division.

"Black Progress," purchased at the Escher and Ryan sale, should prove a most valuable infusion of blood, for grandsire was "Prince Ito 3rd," himself a grand champion at the world's fair, and the daddy of "Blackcap Poe," that sold for \$9,500, and "Black Poe," the \$5,000 sensation.

The Glen-carnock herd, with these and many other new ones just as good, is right up in the van once more.

Manitoba Livestock Breeders

Executive meetings of the Manitoba breeders' associations met in Brandon on Friday, December 20. The meetings were very well attended, and much enthusiasm was shown with the favorable financial reports and with livestock prospects in general. It was felt that vigorous steps should be taken at once to put Western Canada in line for her share in supplying the demand and need of European markets. The program adopted for the annual meetings emphasizes throughout the very sincere effort of the breeders in trying to get the best advice obtainable from authorities to guide them in renewing their livestock work for the reconstruction years.

Winnings at the International

Geo. Rupp, of Lampman, Sask., has put Western Canada right in the spot in the horse-breeding industry by his winnings in Belgian horses at Chicago. His two-year-old stallion "Paramount Flashwood," by "Farceur," the \$47,500 wonder, won the junior and reserve grand championships. This colt possesses great scale, style, action and quality, and will take some beating with good luck in the future. He's the kind the west needs more of, to attract the horse buyers from the continent who are coming. Mr. Rupp also won easily in the foal filly class on "Lady Wol-ver," sired by "Paramount Wolverine." She was raised out here under scarce feed conditions, but was outstanding in her class with her splendid scale, size, strength of back and middle, supported well with strong quality bone.

At such a time we have to take our hats off to Mr. Rupp.

Collicut's Herefords

The sunny ranches of Alberta were well to the fore with Frank Collicut's Herefords. His "Gay Lad 16," though not especially fit, won third place in the strongest class of bulls ever brought together at the international. Great ruggedness and vigor were in evidence in his second and sixth junior yearling bulls. These animals inspire great awe among the western range demand something the high

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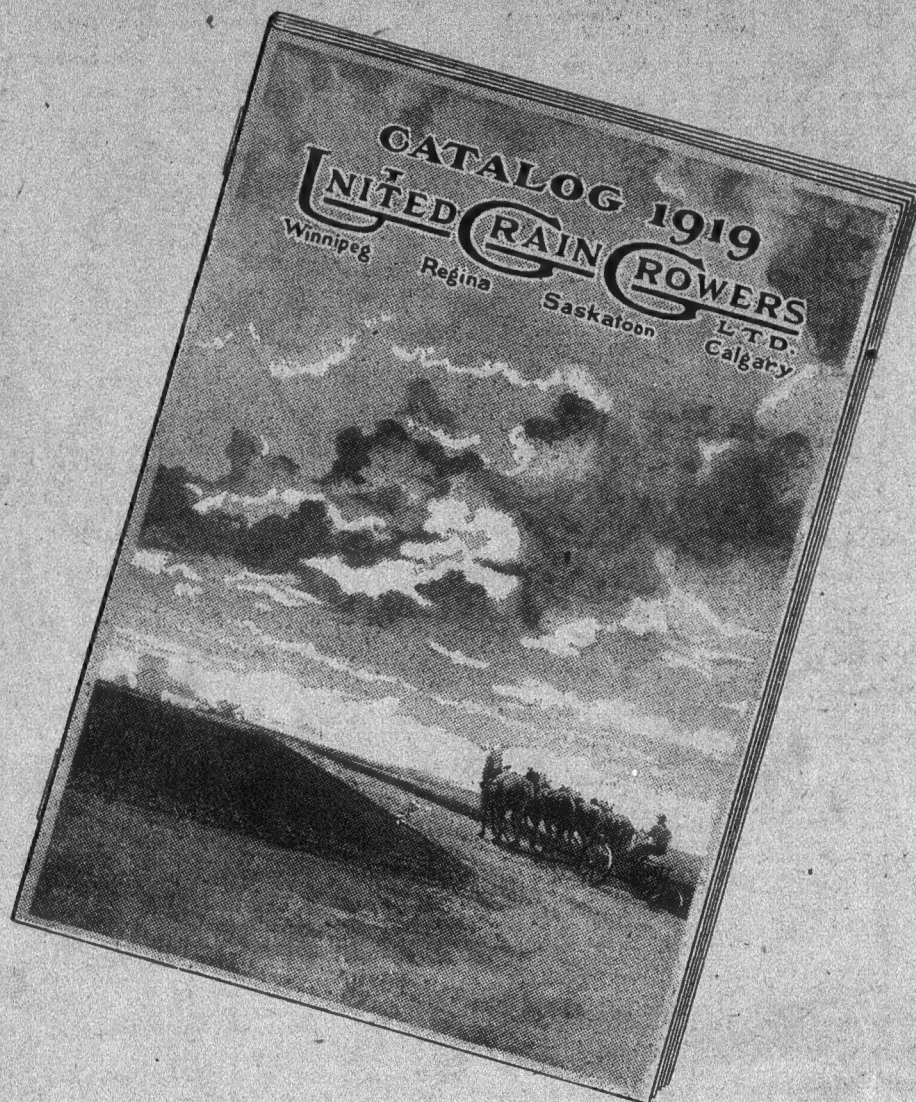
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